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MENENDEZ, DEPUTY TO BE ARRESTED, RETIRED

PY011307 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1233 GMT 1 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 1 Oct (NA)--The newspaper LA NUEVA PROVINCIA reports in today's issue that the army commander would punish rebel Maj Gen Luciano Benjamin Menendez with 30 days of arrest and Brig Gen Jorge Maradona with 15 days. In addition, they will be immediately retired.

According to the newspaper, during the meeting held yesterday, Viola "reportedly did not accept any conditions except the assurance to General Menendez that none of the officers who supported his position would be punished besides the former III Corps commander himself, and the deputy commander, General Maradona."

LA NUEVA PROVINCIA adds that when Menendez "came to Buenos Aires to meet with the army commander, he was convinced that he did not have the strength to oppose the troops loyal to General Viola, the great majority."

The local newspaper points out that "according to reliable sources, the pact reached by General Menendez and General Viola only includes the personal situation of the former and his men without considering the reasons for the rebel commander's attitude."

It adds that "both Menendez and Maradona would go into immediate retirement" and that the former would receive 30 days of arrest and the latter a minor sentence--according to some sources, 15 days."

VIOLA INSTALLS VAQUERO AS NEW III CORPS COMMANDER

PY012320 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2205 GMT 1 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 1 Oct (TELAM)--In a simple, strictly military ceremony, Army Commander Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola has installed Maj Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero as new III Corps commander. General Viola and General Vaquero, accompanied by Brig Gen Luis Santigo Martella, commander of the 4th Airborne Infantry Brigade, reviewed the III Corps troops. After the installation order was read, General Viola briefly addressed the troops to urge them to recognize General Vaquero and to respect his orders at all times for the good of the service and to comply with military rules. The ceremony was also attended by Army Chief of Staff Maj Gen Carlos Guillermo Suarez and other high-ranking army officers.

VIDELA TO LEAVE FOR JAPAN 4 OCTOBER

PY011129 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 1 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] The usual Wednesday meeting of the military junta, and President Jorge Rafael Videla's trip to Japan on Thursday are the most important events at the national level for this week.

Regarding Videla's trip to Japan, it has been reported that he will be accompanied by officials from various government sectors, especially from the economic sector.

JAPANESE JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW VIDELA ON STATE VISIT

OW290516 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 29 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Buenos Aires, Sept 28 KYODO--Argentine President Jorge Rafel Videla said Thursday night he hoped his forthcoming state visit to Japan will promote Japanese people's understanding on the affairs of his country, including human rights problems.

Meeting with Japanese journalists at his office, Videla said his visit to Japan starting October 8 springs from the old friendship between the two countries. He said his responsibility was to further strengthen the friendship as the base for widening relations from the economic and political sphere to cultural aspects.

On the economic aspect, Videla pointed out the possibility of increased mutual reliance between Argentina as a source for food and other natural materials and Japan as the provider of technology. However, he did not touch on any specific joint venture he might propose when he visited Japan.

Argentina is often a target of criticism over some 6,000 alleged "missing" persons within the country after being apprehended by authorities as "dangerous elements." Videla admitted that some of the people were unaccounted for but refrained from giving an exact number of the missing. He said a large number of the people missing have gone to underground activities after changing their identities or have died while conducting subversive activities. In some cases, a person believed to be "missing" in Argentina was later found to be participating in terrorist activities in Europe, he said.

He further pointed out that a survey mission from the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States visited Argentina recently at the invitation of the Argentine Government.

Touching on democracy in his country, Videla said that efforts must be made to establish "rules of the game" with participation of more civilians on the basis of the order restored in the past three years. He said it has been decided that he will step down from the presidency in March 1981 to give the position to anyone the military council selects. When the government will be handed over to civilians is thus not yet known, he indicated.

He said the military government established in March 1976 has succeeded in maintaining peace in the country by waging victorious wars on aggressive forces aiming at undermining freedom.

A group of more than 10 terrorists made a bomb attack at the residence of a high official of the Economic Ministry just hours before the press conference. The official and his family escaped injury but two policemen were shot dead in the incident. The president, however, made no comment on the incident to the Japanese journalists.

AGREEMENT REACHED TO REESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH UK

PY282336 Buenos Aires Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0233 GMT 28 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Reports from abroad and from Argentine special correspondents have announced that Argentine Foreign Minister Pastor and his British counterpart met yesterday to conduct a broad review of bilateral relations and the negotiations over the Malvinas, and that an agreement was reached to reestablish relations at the ambassadorial level in the near future.

The correspondent of a Buenos Aires daily indicated that, concerning his meeting with Lord Carrington, Minister Pastor stated: Opinions were exchanged and mutual understanding was reached regarding the positions of the two countries and the problems which they experience.

AIR FORCE SECRETARY GENERAL RETURNS FROM ROME

PY011508 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1621 GMT 29 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (TELAM)--Air Force Brig Arturo Lami Dozo, the secretary general of the air force, arrived at Ezeiza International Airport at noon today. Asked whether he had attended the meeting with the pope, he answered negatively.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS VENEZUELAN CONGRESS' NOTE ON IHRC

PY282111 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1930 GMT 28 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (NA)--The Argentine Government today rejected a note which the Venezuelan Congress had sent to President Jorge Rafael Videla concerning the IHRC visit to Argentina, terming it "inadmissible."

This rejection was conveyed to Venezuelan Ambassador Jorge Dager by the Foreign Ministry, according to a communique released by the latter today. The following is the text of the communique:

"The under secretary of foreign relations today summoned Venezuelan Ambassador Jorge Dager in order to return to him a note sent to his excellency the president of the nation by the Venezuelan Congress in connection with the visit which the Inter-American Human Rights Commission paid to Argentina, finding the note to be inadmissible."

The note rejected by the Argentine Government became public knowledge in this capital through news media reports from Caracas on 8 September.

According to these reports the Venezuelan Congress had agreed to send the Argentine Government a copy of a unanimously approved resolution connected with the visit of the IHRC to Argentina which began 2 days earlier. This resolution urged "the Argentine military government to comply effectively with the commitment to provide sufficient guarantees to all persons who might be asked to testify or participate in the investigation of this commission, to prevent them from being the targets of coercion, reprisals or harassment."

PRESIDENT APPROVES BIDS FOR NUCLEAR PLANTS

PY011605 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 1 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM)--President Jorge Rafael Videla today received in his office Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), and gave him a decree accepting a bid for the construction of the Atucha II nuclear plant and the heavy water plant. In this regard, Admiral Castro Madero will give a press conference at 1100 today at CNEA headquarters on 8250 Libertador Avenue in this capital.

Swiss, FRG Contracts

PY011607 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1510 GMT 1 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), announced at noon today that the CNEA has been authorized to accept the offer presented by the Swiss enterprise Sulzer Brothers Limited from Winterthur and to carry out negotiations aimed at signing the contract for the construction of a heavy water plant producing 250 tons per year.

The CNEA was also authorized to accept the offer presented by the FRG enterprise Kraftwerk Union from Erlangen to participate in the Argentine nuclear development plan and to carry out negotiations aimed at signing contracts for the construction of an engineering enterprise in the form of a corporation for the joint construction of the Atucha II nuclear plant.

VIOLA MEETS WITH JOURNALISTS ON VARIOUS ISSUES

Timerman, Campora Cases

PY281702 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0345 GMT 28 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Parana, 27 Sep (TELAM)--Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola stated here tonight during a press conference that "in principle, if there are no important new developments--and it is obvious to what kind of developments I am referring--I intend to retire by the end of this year."

Concerning the situation of Hector H. Campora, General Viola said: "It is perfectly well-known and this is not the proper time to discuss this in detail since it is an issue that is being discussed between two nations, Mexico and Argentina." He added: "We have a great respect for Mexico, but we must also take into account the situation our country is experiencing and foresee the consequences of any decision that is adopted in this regard." He noted: "We are convinced that with the good will which both Mexico and Argentina have shown in dealing with this problem, we will find a solution that will satisfy both parties."

General Viola denied that the decision to expel Jacobo Timerman from the country and his loss of Argentine citizenship "had caused a schism within the armed forces, particularly within the army." He noted that the responsibility for the final decision rests exclusively with the army commander, and the fact that someone may think one way or the other does not mean that there is a lack of discipline or a schism within the army.

Answering a question on this issue, he said: "On Monday and Tuesday of last week the Army High Command exchanged opinions about the Timerman case. He added: At that time each one expressed with complete freedom what he thought was the best advice he could give his commander. This done, I am certain that all of them are in complete agreement with the unanimous solution adopted by the military junta.

National Economy, IHRC

PY012318 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0018 GMT 28 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Sunchales, Santa Fe Province, 28 Sep (NA)--The army commander in chief, Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, stated here today that "it will be necessary to overcome inflation, at least partially, in 1980 and clear the way for a price-wage ratio that may satisfy the entire population."

Viola, who held an interview with journalists after visiting the Sancor processing plant in this locality, stated that "considerable improvements in various areas, within the economic plan, have been made and we hope to be able to solve those aspects which strictly affect the entire nation as well as those sectors which have made a real effort in these 3 years."

He then pointed out that the attempt against the economic planning and coordination secretary "was apparently carried out against the economic leadership, but indirectly it was against the nation and the Argentine people."

During the talk with journalists he reiterated his decision, in principle, to retire at the end of 1979. Regarding the issue on "whether I will become president, there is a chance, but there could be a bigger chance that I will not. If we stick to mathematical formulas and consider the fact that the next president should be a retired military man of any of the three forces and take into account the number there are in this position, we would mathematically find that I do not have much chance."

Regarding the visit of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC) which recently left Argentina after a 2-week investigation, Viola said: "It was carried out in accordance with what we had expected," and added that "the invitation made by the Argentine Government was based on two reasons." The first one: the image of the country, where even the less informed observer can see that terrorism does not reign in our nation--that is, if they are impartial, as we believe a member of that international organization should be--they should throughly understand that the condition of our country is not one of terror." The second reason which made us extend an invitation to the IHRC "was the certainty that most of the sectors of our country would express their solidarity--as in effect happened--with the armed forces and the methods it used to fight terrorism." Viola stressed that "this gives us the hope that the report issued by the commission will reflect the real conditions in which we live in Argentina."

Finally he made reference to the decision of the armed forces regarding Jacobo Timerman's case by stating that it was made "unanimously and I presume that it was the product of the general consensus within each force."

MONTONEROS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR KLEIN ATTACK

FY290238 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Sep 79 p 7 FY

[Text] In a letter sent to this daily and signed by "Raul C. Yager, commander," the "Montonero Party" states among other things that "today at 0730, the Horacio Mendizabal Combat Group of the Special Infantry Troops of the Montonero Party carried out an attack against Guillermo Walter Klein, secretary of economic planning and coordination.

"This group's mission was to carry out a sentence issued by the people to execute Martinez de Hoz' second in command and destroy his residence. The operation was carried out without problems. Klein's life was miraculously spared but his residence was destroyed and his guards annihilated."

The communique concludes by stating: "Union power or national destruction."

GUEVARA DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH CHILE, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PY011553 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 25 Sep 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpts] Santa Cruz, 24 Sep--On repeating that he will not adopt any type of decision or attitude that will result in an extension of the interim constitutional government, President Walter Guevara nevertheless revealed that there are several alternatives which will logically have to be approved by Congress, a fact that will determine a modification of the congressional agreement which placed him in power for a 1-year interim period.

During a press conference given tonight in the offices of the regional development corporation, the chief of state spoke about several aspects of the nation's everyday life, including economic, political and social subjects.

The chief of state remarked that the daily problems that are emerging, which in many cases have been the cause of a not so adequate coordination between the executive and legislative sectors, are due exclusively to the contradictions to be found in the legal-administrative structure of the country, including the drafting and approval of laws by recent de facto regimes. This slightly confusing panorama he said, has made it an obligation for the government to modify the executive branch's administrative organization law, and it is precisely this that will have to be undertaken by a constituent assembly.

Regarding matters of international policy, especially those pertaining to the nation's landlocked situation, the chief of state said that while the situation in itself has not changed, in other words, the need for an effective solution so that Bolivia will have an outlet to the sea, the current government will not renew relations with Chile. He also remarked that on repeated occasions, and also in a book that he wrote, he has criticized General Banzer's regime for having renewed relations with Chile. "Consequently, there will be no renewal of relations with Chile and, thus, matters regarding this promblem will remain as they are," he said.

Regarding the trade policy for gas, especially with Brazil, he asserted that under the current circumstances it is not possible to go into details, because in order to adopt a definitive decision existing reserves will have to be measured. He added that the negotiations with that country are paralyzed, but in order for them to be renewed there will be a wait for the report of the commission that will draft a study on the quantity of gas to be kept back as reserve.

LAWYER CHARGES CHILE WITH CHANGING BORDER MARKER

PY290311 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 79 PY

[Report by correspondent Juan Gutierrez]

[Excerpt] This is Radio Panamericana reporting from Cochabamba. The legal adviser of the National Confederation of Factory Workers, lawyer Anibal Aguilar Penarrieta, lectured at the 9th conference of factory workers and made a serious charge against Chile, accusing it of changing the location of border marker 41. In the area of this marker there are large deposits of uranium 235.

LIDIA GUEILER TEJADA BECOMES INTERIM PRESIDENT

PY011113 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1432 GMT 29 Sep 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 29 Sep (LATIN)--Lidia Gueiler Tejada took office as interim president of Bolivia today. As president of the National Congress, she received the presidency from the chief of state, Walter Guevara Arze, who is leaving today for a 4-day visit to Panama to attend the Panama Canal transfer ceremony next Monday. Gueiler Tejada becomes the first woman to assume the presidency in the history of Bolivia.

PADILLA ADMONISHES COB ON DEFENSE BUDGET PROPOSAL

PY011507 Paris AFP in Spanish 1749 GMT 29 Sep 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 29 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian Armed Forces today termed as "treason to the fatherland" the proposal made by Juan Lechin Oquendo, executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB], to reduce by half the country's military budget.

A communique released by the commander in chief of the armed forces, former President David Padilla, states that "such a proposal is without doubt another step in the implementation of the plans of extremism to weaken the armed forces in order to establish a system in the country that is not compatible with the national heritage."

In statements to the press, Lechin Oquendo has proposed that Congress reduce the defense budget by half and that those resources "be used for the strengthening of the country's deteriorated economy."

The communique maintains that it is a question of "an anti-fatherland proposal, as though the Bolivian military budget were very large" and it means "real treason to the fatherland, because while neighboring countries are undertaking an alarming arms race, a proposal is made here for the elimination of the armed institution."

The military document asks whether there is not the intention behind this proposal to "create armed militias" in Bolivia, and it then comments: "The confessed enemies of the armed forces must recall that even in socialist regimes, beginning with the USSR, militias are not accepted as a substitution for military organizations; on the contrary, they are superpowers with armies that are equipped with the necessary resources for their greater efficiency."

Finally, the commander of the armed forces warns that "it will not allow any more provocations or threats against the institution that is committed to and has carried out its duty within the country's democratization process."

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DONATION--Japanese Ambassador Eikichi Hayashiya has delivered a donation worth $2.5 million to President Guevara. This Japanese donation for the agricultural area, granted in compliance with an agreement signed between the two countries, consists of 100 tractors, 40 rotary tillers, 600 spraying machines, 130 pumps, 10 generator groups, and 2 pieces of drilling equipment. [La Paz INFOBOL in Spanish 0008 GMT 20 Sep 79 PY]

DEPUTIES ISSUE APPEAL FOR CAMPORA, LAINO

PY281828 Paris AFP in Spanish 1620 GMT 28 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 28 Sep (AFP)--One hundred Brazilian deputies have signed an appeal on behalf of former Argentine President Hector Jose Campora, who is a refugee at the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires, and of Domingo Laino, Paraguayan opposition deputy detained in his country.

The signatories are requesting the Argentine Government to authorize Campora, who is ill with cancer, to leave his country so he may receive medical treatment abroad.

The Brazilian deputies--one-third of the Chamber--are also requesting the Paraguayan Government to free Domingo Laino, vice president of the Liberal Radical Party, who was detained on 15 September in Asuncion. The Brazilian deputies claim that Laino should be allowed to have freedom of expression in his country and abroad.

The declaration, which is signed by four members of the government party ARENA, was drafted at the initiative of Deputy Waldir Walter from the MDB (the only legal opposition party).

SOVIET UNION TO RENEW MARITIME TRANSPORT AGREEMENT

PY011247 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Brazil and the Soviet Union will renew their agreement on maritime navigation. The agreement will be signed in Leningrad on 15 or 16 October. The Brazilian delegation will be headed by (Joao Carlos Paliari), SUNAMAN [National Merchant Marine Superintendency] superintendent. The agreement is in compliance with the standards for all agreements signed between Brazil and the countries with which it maintains maritime trade.

The first agreement on maritime navigation between Brazil and the Soviet Union was signed in 1972. It provides for the division of freight regarding (?exports) and imports and establishes priority preferences regarding the docking of ships, trade norms on transported freight, insurance and maritime responsibility.

BUSINESSMAN FORMS JOINT VENTURE WITH SOVIET, EUROPEAN FIRMS

PY011637 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Sep 79 p 22 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Businessman Claudio Bardella, executive vice president of Bardella Incorporated--mechanical industries--has stated that he has succeeded in forming a "united nations" to supply hydroelectricity generating equipment for the Porto Primavera hydroelectric dam, which has a capacity of 1.8 million kw and is being built by the CESP (Sao Paulo Power Plants) on the Parana River on the border between Sao Paulo and Mato Grosso do Sul states.

Approximately 2 years ago, after some trips to Europe and to the Soviet Union, he was able to form a consortium between his company and the Soviet firm Energomachemexport of Leningrad, the German-Brazilian Voith and the Swiss-German-Brazilian Brown Boveri to manufacture turbines and dam generators. The nationalization of the equipment, in case the consortium cancels the agreement, will amount to approximately 70 percent. In addition to these companies, he explained, the dam will be financed by the United States. He also called attention to the fact that this is the first time that the Russians have agreed to form a joint venture in the hydroelectric sector.

SRI LANKA MINISTER IN BRASILIA FOR 5-DAY VISIT

BK010412 Ceylon DAILY NEWS in English 22 Sep 79 p 11 BK

[Text] Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Mr A.C.S. Hameed arrived in Brasilia for a five-day official visit. Judging from the elaborate arrangements it is clear that the Brazilian Government has attached much importance to the visit. The foreign minister is the first minister from Sri Lanka on an official visit to Brazil. He had talks with the president of Brazil, the foreign minister, and also met the president of the Senate, the president of the Chamber of Deputies and president of the Supreme Court.

EXILED COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS RETURN TO COUNTRY

PY011434 Paris AFP in Spanish 2140 GMT 29 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 29 Sep (AFP)--After an exile of 10 years in Europe, Unionist Gregorio Bezerra and former deputies Hercules Correa, Luiz Tenorio de Lima and Lindolfo Silva, four important members of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] Central Committee, returned to the country today.

The four members were welcomed here by MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement, the only legal opposition party] congressmen, members of the Brazilian Committee for Amnesty and the main labor union leaders, including Luis Ignacio de Silva, president of the metal workers union of Sao Bernardo and Diadema, industrial centers in greater Sao Paulo.

In remarks to the press, the four party leaders, of pro-Moscow tendency, headed by Luis Carlos Prestes, defended the legalization of the PCB and the unity of the party's positions with those of the MDB.

The return of the communist leaders after a long exile will represent, according to political observers, a significant test of Brazil's democratic development after 15 years of military government.

TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT UP 109 PERCENT IN 8 MONTHS

PY290347 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Sep 79 p 21 PY

[Text] The deficit in the balance of trade from January through August of this year stands at $1.2 billion, that is, 109-percent higher than in the same period in 1978. In this span, exports totaled $9.6 billion and imports $10.8 billion, according to figures released by acting Finance Minister Marcio Fortes.

Oil was once more the item which weighed most heavily on the import side of the balance. In August $620 million was spent for oil purchases ($343 million in August 1978), and in the first 8 months of this year $3.5 billion, versus $2.6 billion in the same period last year.

BRIEFS

ETHANOL-PRODUCING COMPANY--The Brazilian Government decided yesterday to create a mixed economy company for the production of alcohol and coke. This company, under the name of ALCOBRA or COALBRA, will have 51 percent of its 1-billion-cruzeiro capital subscribed by the government. It will produce 100,000 liters of ethanol from wood per day, and it should be in operation within a year. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Sep 79 p 20 PY]

SUPREME COURT REJECTS U.S. EXTRADITION REQUEST

PY011643 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 1 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Oct (AFP)--The Chilean Justice Department rejected here today the extradition request by the United States of three officers of the military intelligence department involved in the Letelier case. In a final decision made public today, the Chilean Supreme Court rejected the proofs submitted by the U.S. Government regarding the involvement of three officers in the murder of the former socialist foreign minister, Orlando Letelier, who was living in Washington as a political exile.

'Strictly Judicial Matter'

PY012311 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2052 GMT 1 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 1 Oct (LATIN)--President Augusto Pinochet reiterated today that the process faced by the three military officers the U.S. Government has charged with involvement in the murder of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier in 1976 in Washington is a "strictly judicial matter." "The Chilean Government has always been determined to accept the ruling of the courts," General Pinochet told newsmen.

In an unap lable decision, the Chilean court today denied the extradition of the three military o..cers on grounds that the evidence produced during the trial has not built solid presumptions of their involvement in the murder of both Letelier and his American secretary, Ronni Moffit.

Pinochet said that the proceedings had been kept strictly within the judicial framework and that the extradition requests affecting Brig Gen Manuel Contreras (ret), Col Pedro Espinoza and Capt Armando Fernandez were rejected because "they were not found guilty of any charge."

Reporters told him that some sectors of opinion in the United States believe Ambassador George Walter Landau should be recalled from Santiago. "Chile has never accepted pressure, much less now," Pinochet said.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR CONFIRMS SALE OF MIRAGE PLANES

PY271920 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] The French ambassador to Chile has confirmed the sale of 16 Mirage planes to Chile. The French ambassador made this announcement after holding a 1/2-hour work meeting with Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos.

Asked about the issues that were discussed at the meeting, Ambassador Emanuel Marie Alvar de Biaudos de Castega said: [Begin recording] I held a routine meeting with the foreign minister who was recently in France. Since after that I only met him once during the recent visit of French congressmen, it is only natural for me to come to see him to discuss the results of his trip and the situation of our bilateral relations, which by the way are good. [end recording]

Later the French diplomat confirmed that his country sold 16 Mirage planes to Chile. He said, however, that he did not know the specific model of the planes.

PRESIDENT REFUSES COMMENT ON CHILEAN MIRAGE PURCHASE

PY011442 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0500 GMT 1 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (TELAM-ANSA)--President Franciso Morales Bermudez stated here that Peru maintains a policy of respect toward the freedom of countries to purchase war materiel. Notwithstanding, Morales Bermudez commented that naturally, any type of important purchase merits concern. Morales Bermudez made these remarks when he was questioned by the Lima press--just before traveling to Panama--about the recent Chilean purchase in France of 16 Mirage airplanes.

The president, after repeating that Peru has a vocation for peace, again asserted that Peru's purchase of war materiel was for renewing very old materiel and in order to maintain a totally defensive position. When a reporter insisted on asking about the Chilean purchases, Morales Bermudez excused himself from dwelling on a problem of that nature after having stressed that Peru in linked with other countries regarding the disarmament thesis.

MORALES DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES, OIL POLICY

PA271337 Paris AFP in Spanish 2353 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 26 Sep (AFP)--President Francisco Morales Bermudez announced here today that the government will pass a law returning the dailies put under state control to their owners before 5 December.

The president said his regime will not deal with the Single Union of Education Workers (SUTEP), an extreme left organization that is keeping a small sector of state teachers on strike.

General Morales was host at a lunch for foreign newsmen this afternoon. He said the participation of many political parties in the general elections in May is healthy. He noted that he will continue studying a new oil policy that will adapt the present contracts and those to be signed in the future to the new situation.

Regarding the dailies under state control--the most important in the country--General Morales said these will be returned to their owners, that is, their former owners (businessmen) and their workers. The president said the government will pass a specific law without too many regulations so that the new situation may be defined by the parties involved: the state, the former owners and the workers. General Morales said the law should be promulgated before 5 December, the day the present legislation on newspapers put under state control in July 1974 expires. After recalling that past experiments have not succeeded, the president said the television matter will be analyzed later. The state owns 51 percent of the television shares, and these shares have not been paid yet.

Regarding SUTEP, President Morales said the state has nothing to do with it since its relationship is with the teachers, whose situation is improving socially and economically as a result of laws providing salary increases and the development of education. He said the SUTEP case is political and that there is no contact with it because of its totalitarian and extremist nature.

He denied that the government has any ties with any political party and noted that he is concerned about everybody in all sectors. He noted that it is healthy to have many parties because the minorities are represented and everybody enjoys full liberty for the elections campaign. General Morales said this when he was asked for his opinion regarding the new groups preparing for the June elections.

He said the oil agreements with Occidental Petroleum and Belco will be modified because the situation now is completely different from what it was 6 years ago when they were signed.

LOPEZ PORTILLO DENIES AGREEING TO COMPENSATE FOR OIL SPILL

PA011630 Paris AFP in Spanish 0551 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 30 Sep (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo categorically denied here today a report which appeared in the U.S. newspaper, the New York TIMES, stating that he had agreed to discuss with the United States possible compensations for damages caused by the oil spill of the Ixtoc-1 well in the Gulf of Mexico.

Lopez Portillo, who arrived here today after a 4-day official visit to the United States, explained that in the joint communique signed with President Jimmy Carter he agreed to create a working group in order to avoid or lessen future ecological damage, but not past situations such as that of the Ixtoc-1 well.

According to U.S. sources, the oil spill by Ixtoc-1, which ruptured 3 months ago, threatens to cause serious damage to the Texas coast. Regarding this, Lopez Portillo recalled the damage caused to Mexico by the salinization of the Colorado River in the Mexicali valley and noted that the requests his country made then were not recognized as grounds for compensation. Now the United States may also have reasons, but not rights, he said. The Mexican president emphasized that it would be illegal, undignified and unfair to make demands without having rights. He noted that it would be convenient to negotiate in order to reach agreements aimed at avoiding ecological damage along the border, fighting those damages if they occur and establishing a system of compensation if they are justified.

However, he noted, it would be as prescribed by accepted rules and with courts specially designed to solve problems according to law and not by whim. It would be unacceptable that the United States, not having recognized our rights in the Mexicali case, would demand them now in the Ixtoc case.

Foreign Secretariat Denies Compensation

PA011631 Paris AFP in Spanish 0527 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Sep (AFP)--The Mexican Foreign Secretariat today denied reports from the United States indicating that the Mexican Government had accepted discussing with the United States possible compensations for damages caused by the Ixtoc-1 oil well.

In a communique issued tonight, the Foreign Secretariat described the report published in the New York TIMES as an error which lacks any basis. The report was carried when a joint press communique was issued in Washington at the end of the visit of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to the United States.

The well, located in the Gulf of Mexico, ruptured on 3 June and has since spilled more than 2 million barrels of crude, some of which, according to various sources, reached the Texas coast. This prompted the demands of certain U.S. sectors which the Mexican Government has rejected.

After noting that the Mexican Government reiterates that the only valid interpretation of the agreement between the two chiefs of state is what appears in the clear and explicit text of the document in question, the Foreign Ministry communique reproduced the respective paragraph: "Presidents Lopez Portillo and James Carter agreed that the two countries must avoid situations which may occur on either side of the land or marine border and which may damage the ecology of the other." It continues: "They instructed their respective administrations to give top priority to this matter. They agreed to work within the framework of consultations in order to determine the possibility or convenience of reaching agreements that foresee measures that would lessen or eliminate future damage to the environment."

In the communique issued today, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat affirms that, as stated in the above-mentioned paragraph, the presidents decided to negotiate agreements in order to prevent future damage and deliberately excluded any reference to possible damage caused in the past by either country, particularly, the communique adds, to the matter of compensations or indemnizations which may be derived from them.

Finally, the communique reiterates that the interpretation attributed to a U.S. Government spokesman noting that it would be logical to assume that Mexico, according to the terms of the joint communique, had agreed to discuss possible compensation for the damage caused by the accident at the Ixtoc-1 well, is completely false and groundless.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO SPEECH AT NATIONAL PALACE

PA020413 Mexico City Domestic Service in Spanish 0123 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Speech by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on the occasion of his return from a visit to the United States and Panama; from the balcony of the National Palace--live]

[Text] Mexicans: With the strength of this land and of this blood, I took the truth and the political will of Mexico to the highest forum of mankind, the United Nations organization. [applause, cheers] I wish to report to you in detail on what we did during this trip that began in New York and concluded in Panama, where we witnessed important events of current history.

At the United Nations organization, Mexicans, we voiced the main concern of the people of Mexico so that mankind will seek to organize the difficult transit between two energy eras. You have probably heard by now of what your president said there. However, it is important that I reemphasize it to you because we are now beginning an effort which must be constant and continually renewed so that the words become facts and so that this will of the people of Mexico will then be expressed in an order for mankind, which daily needs it more.

At the United Nations organization, we said that when we were voicing the truth of the people of Mexico it was nothing but a will to commit ourselves to an order that will serve all and that will be just for all. We told the nations that it is necessary that they realize that energy sources are being depleted and that they must prepare for a new era before disorder puts an end to everything. [applause, cheers, music]

We have proposed objectives; we have proposed strategies; we have proposed programs; we have expressed our good faith, our good will, and we trust that mankind will recognize that the energy sources are their responsibility. We thus fulfilled the mission that you Mexicans entrusted to me to voice at the United Nations organization. [applause, vivas, music] I took your brotherly calling, that calling which joins us as brothers in peace, equality, and justice with all the peoples of the world. I hope I have expressed the will of the people of Mexico. [applause, shouts of "viva Mexico," and music]

We have spoken for a third time with the president of the most powerful nation in the world, our neighbor, where we defended our status as neighbors with dignity and integrity. We have done this once again, as always in our history. [cheers, applause] There, we said that we would not discuss anything we could not repeat publicly as I am doing now, facing the wonderful people of Mexico, and here I repeat what I said before. [shouts of "bravo," applause, music]

In view of the urgent petition of our chicano brothers, I told the U.S. President that we are very concerned that their human rights are being denied in education, health, legal protection; that we did not see it as proper between civilized peoples that the migratory rights be confused with labor rights and much less with human rights. And this was a point well taken, and we expressed our solidarity with our chicano brothers, with our undocumented ones. [applause] And here, we wish to reiterate that it is not a crime to look for work; to work is the first right of human dignity. He who seeks it is only asking for an opportunity to become a complete man. He is only asking for work, and that is what we went to say over there, and now, we say it here. [applause] It should be our national challenge to create opportunities so that all Mexicans will have an opportunity to work here, so that they will have no need to go somewhere else to work. That is the obligation of all Mexicans to fulfill: to give work to all Mexicans. In that way, we will solve our sorrows and shame. [applause, cheers, and music]

With the usual straightforward policy of our Mexico, we discussed all bilateral and multilateral issues. We ratified once again the thesis of the self-determination of the peoples, of the peaceful solutions of controversies, nonintervention in internal affairs and the need to advance more strongly all the time in establishing, through international solidarity, the economic rights and duties that will order this world. [applause, vivas]

We reaffirmed the Mexican thesis when we expressed our will to strengthen, as requested, support for the SALT treaty. But then we said there, as we have said here, Mexico, because of the principle of nonintervention, does not accept military enclaves in any part of the world. For us, it is just as bad to have Soviet troops in Cuba as it is to have American troops in Cuba, because we do not want foreign troops in Mexico. [applause, cheers, music] Nor do we want the hypothesis of any foreign troops in the United States of America. We want equal treatment for all; to treat others as we would like to be treated, and that is why we reject military enclaves. [applause, cheers, music]

We ratify our will to support the reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua. We gave our solidarity to the junta of reconstruction, but we said the following, which I wish to repeat here, the support should be without any conditions. The new profile of Latin America is being formed in Nicaragua. It is only natural that all the political forces and ideologies will want to reach an agreement in some way in order to modify or determine a style of government. And we told President Carter: The Nicaraguans, like the good bullfighters, must be left alone, so that they will be able to make decsions for themselves. Nicaragua must be left alone to solve its own political and social fate. Nicaragua must be left alone to exercise its self-determination. We must help Nicaragua, yes, but without imposing any conditions. [applause, cheers]

We discussed all the outstanding issues, and I wish to repeat here, before the people, that when we discussed indemnification for possible damage by Ixtoc, we said the following: We do not recognize as a right any reason which is not general. And we reaffirm this, with the popular saying of the Mexican people, which I now dare use again to you, because I know it is the very essence of democracy. Democracy consists of very few words: Either we all have long tails, or none of us have any tails [O todos coludos, o todos rabones]. [applause, cheers, music]

And that is how the Mexican people feel, and that is why if our rights were not recognized over the salinity of the valley of Mexicali, with what right do they want us to recognize [word indistinct] of Mexico? [applause, cheers] I want to tell you that I told them the following: We are willing to reach an agreement in order to specify the terms under which we want to commit ourselves in order not to continue contamining our environment, our common border, and the oceans which join us and separate us. We are willing to establish general principles, but only in order to solve future situations, but never for the past, when our rights were not recognized and we will not recognize the rights of those who did not recognize our rights in due time. [applause, cheers]

Agreements to solve peacefully the future controversies, yes; for the future all, for the past nothing. That is what we discussed with President Carter. [applause] I wish to state this clearly in order to avoid any misunderstandings. I say it, facing my people--I say too to the U.S. Government. [applause]

Mexicans, we then had the distinction granted to our country, through your president, to be the voice for the brotherly nations in a most important event in modern history. In the process of decolonization, international justice has prevailed and Panama has begun to recover something which should not have been taken away from it: sovereignty over its territory, which was divided by the arbitrary nature of force. Panama is beginning to recover what always belonged to Panama. We had the opportunity to tell the Panamanian people what our first president, Guadalupe Victoria, said of that important part of America: It is the graceful urn still not filled with our amphictyonic aspirations.

Our speech carried the truth and the will of Mexico. And so, Mexicans, in a short time, as I told the Latin Americans in New York, Latin America is picking up its pace. We are struggling against and struggling for: struggling against internal demons and defeating them in Nicaragua. The Somozist phantom has vanished; struggle in Panama against the colonialist enclaves--colonialism in America is coming to an end--and struggling also for the great causes of mankind, those we took as the banner of the people of Mexico to the United Nations.

That is the report I bring to you, Mexicans. I took your strength and our flag, and I return to bring back a clean flag of our fatherland to strengthen our people. Thank you. [applause, cheers, music]

PRESS HAILS PANAMA'S ENTRY INTO CANAL ZONE

PA020215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2144 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Oct (EFE)--The Mexican press today greeted with joy the recovery of the Canal Zone by Panama, but expressed disgust with the clause allowing U.S. intervention in the defense of the canal. This U.S. right "will be a permanent threat to Panamanian sovereignty," the leftist tabloid UNO MAS UNO said in an editorial.

However, the newspaper said, these shadows should not mar the joy of the Panamanian people. "If it is true, as President Carter said, that a source of irritation with Latin America has disappeared, there will undoubtedly still be other kinds of friction with this dominating power as well as domestic political conflicts," the newspaper added.

The SOL DE MEXICO expressed its trust that "sooner or later... these limitations and ties will disappear."

EL UNIVERSAL said that in fact the U.S. enclave in the Canal Zone "has been a hindrance to the full excercise of Panamanian sovereignty and a symbol of imperialist expansion." Therefore, it added, the Panamanians greet with enthusiasm the Panamanian entry into the Canal Zone, "an achievement which this nation will justify and give meaning."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--Mexico City, 11 Sep--The Mexican Government has appointed Ruben Gonzalez Sosa as new Mexican ambassador to the Dominican Republic and Carlos Gonzalez Parodi ambassador to Panama. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0217 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA]

FOREIGN OFFICIALS WITNESS TRANSFER OF CANAL ZONE

Royo Remarks on Mondale Arrival

PA011639 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2226 GMT 30 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo welcoming U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale to 1 October canal ceremonies--live]

[Text] [Initial words covered by announcer's remarks] U.S. delegation only in order to, in the name of the Panamanian people and government, give the most cordial welcome to Panama for the fulfillment tomorrow of an historic ceremony in which we will make some references to the struggles of our people and to the understanding which we have achieved with the United States through peaceful means to resolve a conflict which affected our mutual relations for many years.

This conflict, which was solved peacefully and by demonstrating good will and cooperative spirit by both countries, not only shows how two governments and peoples can achieve understanding, but has also become a symbol of peace for the whole world. That is the reason for the presence here of distinguished heads of state of friendly nations who will honor tomorrow's ceremony with their presence. We welcome you, Mr Mondale, and all the members of your delegation. Thank you.

Further Remarks on Mondale Arrival

PA011642 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2213 GMT 30 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] The U.S. presidential plane is now approaching the runway and Vice President Walter Mondale will soon be descending from the plane. We have been advised that the U.S. vice president will not be accorded the honors of acting head of state. That is, he will not be accorded the protocol ceremonies, national anthems and a series of ceremonies which are accorded to presidents because he is the vice president of the United States. These ceremonies would only be accorded to President Carter. The huge white plane with the United States of America written on its side, presidential plane No 86972, has just stopped and the door is opening.

As we said before, Mondale was not accorded the honors accorded to a president because he is only the vice president of the United States. Furthermore, the reception for the other heads of state included the Panamanian cabinet members, all accompanied by their wives. Now the ministers were alone, without their wives. No national anthems were played, and, as you have noted, the ceremony was very brief and private. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who had planned to be here, had to cancel the trip due to other obligations which required his attention in Washington, the U.S. State Department said this afternoon.

Nicaraguan Junta Members' Arrival

PA301823 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1726 GMT 30 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Moises Hassan and Violeta de Chamorro, members of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, arrived in this capital today to attend the ceremony to be held tomorrow implementing to the new canal treaties signed by Panama and the United States.

They were accompanied by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Interior Minister Tomas Borge. The representatives of the Nicaraguan Government were met on arrival at the air terminal by Panamanian President Aristides Royo, Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella, members of the General Staff of the National Guard and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to this capital.

Panamanians Enter Canal Zone

PA011331 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0640 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[By Francisco Morales]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 1 Oct (EFE)--Frightened inhabitants of the Canal Zone (Zonians) beheld at dawn today from partially-opened windows the entry of thousands of Panamanians into what, until today, was their territory. Hundreds of automobiles displaying Panamanian flags and blowing their horns entered the Canal Zone as clocks struck midnight.

The capital's skies were illuminated by fireworks from various parts of the city. Panamanian police vigilance was increased to avoid disorders on a night in which the mood was right for excesses resulting from celebrating and drinking. Panamanians were celebrating their long-awaited "entry" into the territory adjacent to the canal, in U.S. hands since Panama's independence in 1903. Early reports this morning revealed no incidents or victims.

The last two U.S. flags, placed at the entrance of the Bridge of the Americas, the only solid pathway joining North and South America, were brought down at midnight in the presence of television cameras and hundreds of curious bystanders.

According to the treaties, as of today the only flag that will fly over the former Canal Zone will be the Panamanian flag.

Rumors about the presence of General Torrijos at one or another point in the city came to nothing. The general was nowhere to be found. General Torrijos, the staunchest fighter for recovery of the canal and its adjacent area, was this morning, by his absence, the star performer. Six presidents, three vice presidents and scores of ranking officials from some 20 countries from America and Europe are in Panama to witness the recovery of the Canal Zone.

The state radio station, the only one operating through a national network, making up the "Patriotic Network," shifted from martial music, to patriotic slogans and folklore music at dawn today.

Hundreds of automobiles and trucks entered the Panamanian capital at dawn from the various Panamanian provinces, carrying elated groups who were brought to the capital free of charge so that they could be present at the 1 October celebrations.

President of Costa Rica Rodrigo Carazo called the occasion "the most important of the century for America." To Panamanians, if it is not the most important, it is the most wanted since the birth of the republic, since this country, as Gen Omar Torrijos said, "was born with one state already inside of another."

Transfer Ceremony

PA011745 [Editorial Report PA] Panama City Domestic Television Network in Spanish at 1540 GMT on 1 October begins coverage of the Canal Zone transfer ceremonies at Albrook Air Force Base. The announcer begins by reviewing the events planned today in celebration of the transfer. Two of the placards visible to the television audience read: "San Miguelito Present" "FEP--Out Yankees."

The announcer reports at 1610 GMT that sirens can be heard, indicating that Panamanian President Aristides Royo is about to arrive. The announcer also notes that "today is also the birthday of President Jimmy Carter.... We believe that he won the affection of many Panamanians since from the start he tried to reach an understanding with Panama and achieved it despite the political problems involved.... History will accord him a special place for his contribution to this just cause...facing the most reactionary of U.S. sectors to achieve the dream of a new phase in relations between Panama and the United States."

President Royo and his wife arrive at 1615 GMT. They are accompanied by Panamanian Vice President De la Espriella. The crowds shout "Omar! Omar!" and are encouraged by President Royo and his vice president.

At 1617 GMT Monsignor McGrath begins the benediction, which ends at 1624 GMT. Next, the announcer reads a list of those present on the speaker's platform. The list includes: President and Mrs Royo, Vice President De la Espriella, Bolivian President Guevara Arze, President Turbay Ayala of Colombia and his wife, Costa Rican President Carazo and his wife, Mexican President Lopez Portillo, Nicaraguan junta members Chamorro and Hassan and Peruvian President Morales Bermudez and his wife.

At 1628 GMT Panama City Domestic Television Network in Spanish continues its coverage of Canal Zone transfer ceremonies at Albrook airfield. At that time, President of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo addresses the crowd. He finishes speaking at 1647 GMT.

U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale is the next to speak, starting at 1648 GMT. A Spanish translation of his remarks is read consecutively. He finishes at 1701 GMT. At this point persons holding placards are asked to lower them so that the cameras' view is not obstructed.

At 1703 GMT the names of the Panama Canal Commission's Board members are read. President Royo delivers an address, beginning at 1705 GMT and finishing at 1737 GMT. At 1738 GMT President Royo, assisting the mother of "martyr Ascanio Arosemena," raises the Panamanian flag to the accompaniment of the national anthem, which is being sung. At 1740 GMT the announcer declares the ceremony ended and people can be seen walking away from the site of the ceremony.

Flag-raising on Ancon Hill

PA011822 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1532 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Panama today hoisted its red, blue and white flag over the territory which, until midnight, constituted the U.S. Canal Zone.

Accompanied by his counterparts from Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia and Peru, and by the Spanish, Guatemalan and U.S. vice presidents, President Aristides Royo raised the huge, 150-square meter flag atop Ancon Hill. From this hill, which symbolizes the sovereignty recovered by Panamanians, and atop a 150-meter-high mast, the flag hoisted by Royo overlooks this capital and a sizeable portion of the canal area.

Strategic U.S. military installations are located on Ancon Hill and its peak is covered with antennas and radar installations. At the same time, 0800 (1300 GMT), Panamanian flags were hoisted in all areas and installations were turned over to Panama in accordance with the treaties signed in 1977 by Gen Omar Torrijos, who was chief of governmenat at the time, and President James Carter.

There was a festive mood in Panama at midnight with fireworks lasting until dawn. Thus far, some incidents promoted by teachers and professors who have been on strike for 1 month have not marred celebrations. All heads of state, vice presidents and chiefs of missions invited by Panama have stated that this is an historic event for Panama and Latin America. The heads of state invited by Panama stated that the hoisting of the Panamanian flag over the Canal Zone was "a very exciting moment."

At the end of the ceremony, Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez said: "This is a very emotional moment for all Panamanians and Latin Americans. Peru has always expressed solidarity with Panama and has accompanied Panamanians."

Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said: "I feel an extraordinary, solidary emotion. The Lord is so kind that he gives one an opportunity to attend these historic events."

Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay said: "This was a thrilling ceremony. Panama has given America a great joy. We are just as thrilled as the Panamanians."

On her part, Violeta de Chamorro, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said that she felt very proud that Panama has recovered the former Canal Zone.

U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale said that this was a "very exciting moment for all Panamanians." Following the ceremony at Ancon Hill, the presidents went to the Hotel Panama, where they will hold multilateral and bilateral meetings.

Royo Address

PA011948 Panama City Domestic Television Network in Spanish 1705 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo during Canal Zone transfer rally at Albrook airfield--live]

[Excerpts] Today we have entered the Canal Zone through the wide door of dignity, patriotism and the struggles waged by the Panamanian people. From now on, and with our flag proudly fluttering atop Ancon Hill, the Republic of Panama exercises jurisdiction over all its territory. Panamanians will no longer be tried under foreign laws in their own land. A state within a state no longer exists. Now the political division called the Canal Zone has been erased from the map of the isthmus and will appear only as a bad memory left behind in history. It will appear as an old piece exhibited in the Museum of Nationality and as a source for research every time the Panamanian of the future wants to learn of the struggles, sorrows and sacrifices of the Panamanian people from 1903 to the present generation.

It will show how they tried to unite the fatherland under a single territory and flag.

We tell the mothers of martyrs today that we have kept our promise. [applause]

After 1968 and with the birth of the revolutionary process which developed the strategy concluded in the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties with a new boost and definite stand, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, leader and guide of the revolutionary process clearly indicated [interrupted with shouts of "Omar, Omar"] the main basis on which we, all of us who had the great honor of participating in the negotiations, had to start. Torrijos said that the main object was to end perpetuity and that the date of occupation could not go beyond actual canal transfer had to be clearly established. However, he also stressed what would become the main point of the agreements, that the end of U.S. jurisdiction over the Canal Zone would not only be a simple legal victory but a true and physical occupation of this territory. He stated that exercising jurisdiction would mean actual occupation of our ports, the railroad and our beloved Ancon Hill, and that there would be no doubt about true jurisdictional restoration.

Today the Panamanian people have entered what used to be the Canal Zone, in happiness and with justifiable satisfaction. They have done so without hatred, without rancor and with the intention of contributing so that the Panama Canal will continue operating without interruption and efficiently.

By saying that the Panamanian people are not entering with hatred or rancor, but with glee and in a cooperative spirit, we are basically addressing all U.S. citizens who work on the Panama Canal as well as the U.S. Armed Forces, many of whom live in what until today was known as the Canal Zone. They can rest assured that respect, security and fraternal relations between our peoples will be the tenor of the new relationship because a new era has opened in Panama's ties with the United States.

The treaties were drawn up in the spirit of cooperation and mutual respect. They were prepared to end antogonism and confrontations which have been replaced by understanding and friendship today. There may still be some groups in the United States and Panama who do not recognize this new historical turn of events or desperately cling to outdated practices, but those groups will gradually disappear because the road to peace is superior to the road to violence.

Reason always prevails over fanaticism and intransigence. Fraternal relations among nations surpass irreconcilable attitudes and destructive arrogance. Panama will operate the canal along with Americans in the spirit of openness, friendship and understanding that is characteristic of our people.

Panamanians, having ended the stage of perpetuity and [U.S.] jurisdiction does not mean that we have stopped traveling the road to liberation. The Torrijos-Carter treaties are an instrument that has to be applied every day. Panama, as we have repeatedly stated, will fulfill its duties but it will also require its counterpart to do the same. We will not accept any provision or interpretation that might distort the letter or spirit of what was agreed upon. [applause]

The Panamanian people will continue struggling for the strict observance of each and every provision of the new treaties, without distortions or impositions. [applause]

The new relationship agreed upon with the United States of America today goes from the stage of legal texts to the realm of real events.

A new attitude comes to life between our two nations: the new behavior of two partners in a common endeavor, the administration and defense of the Panama Canal until the year 2000, but above all two nations allied for the same purpose--the strict observance of the rights and duties agreed upon and the recognition that the necessary relations between two countries and two peoples that geography and history compel to be friends can be based only on just treatment and mutual respect.

Speculation on Torrijos Absence

PA012015 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1905 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Omar Torrijos stayed away from the military ceremony installing the Combined Board and Joint Committee for Defense which will be in charge of defending the canal, its territories and installations from now on.

Gen Omar Torrijos, Panamanian National Guard commander in chief, should have presided over the ceremony, but he was absent once again, thus causing numerous rumors about his attitude toward the canal treaties. Many claim that Torrijos' indignation over the treaties and the U.S. Congressional "maneuvers" to chop them up and obstruct them is such that he wanted to make his protest known by staying away today. Torrijos was not to be seen at dawn either when thousands of people looked for him in the capital amid the rejoicing, or during the main event at Albrook airfield, where Panama's "entry" into the Canal Zone was celebrated. Col Florencio Florez, chief of the National Guard General Staff, and Lt Col Armando Contreras signed the charter papers in place of General Torrijos.

Torrijos Cable to Lopez Portillo

PA012149 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2036 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Telegram from Gen Omar Torrijos, National Guard commander in chief, to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, on 1 October]

[Text] President Jose Lopez Portillo, Panama Hotel. [Panama City]

The dignity of the hemisphere's conscience was heighted with your speech. Those who have not reacted to your speech which had as a grandstand what until yesterday was a U.S. military base in our territory, are walking corpses. You have fulfilled all the conditions that an authentic leader must. You were brave, sincere and honest. The empire that pretends to patrol the sovereignty of a nation that is not its own does not know how people react when their dignity is affected. The 21th century is still far away and this makes the consolidation of our sovereignty more necessary, free of either friendly or legal tutelage.

From somewhere on Panama's sovereign territory, Gen Omar Torrijos.

'Military Cooperation' Ceremony

PA012133 [Editorial Report PA] Panama City Domestic Television Network in Spanish at 1802 GMT on 1 October carries live coverage from Ft Amador of "one of the most significant ceremonies of the day," the official act marking the start of U.S.-Panamanian military cooperation in defense of the canal.

As coverage opens, a military band renders honors to President Royo and Vice President Mondale.

Following this, the chief of staff of the Panamanian National Guard, Lt Col Florencio Florez, and the new commanding general of the Southern Command, Lt Gen Wallace Nutting, sign documents naming chiefs of the Combined Board and Joint Committee for Defense. Another document is signed in accordance with Article 4 of the treaty, stating that the United States and Panama commit themselves to defend the canal.

This is followed by a flag-raising ceremony and a review by President Royo and Vice President Mondale of a combined honor guard. General Nutting speaks for 6 minutes, emphasizing the mutual respect of the two armed forces and pledging that the Southern Command will make every effort to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation. Colonel Florez speaks for 3 minutes. He urges the 5th National Guard Company, "in the name of the commander in chief of the National Guard, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera," in the name of the chief of staff and in the name of all compatriots of the National Guard, to fulfill its mission with patriotism and professionalism.

After presentation of its guidon to the company and a benediction by the chaplain of the National Guard, coverage ends at 1904 with honors to the president and vice president.

CRITICA DENOUNCES TREATY OPPONENTS AS TRAITORS

PA301534 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 29 Sep 79 p 63 PA

["Pisando Callos" column by Rey Barria: "The Plunderers, or the Faith of Rats"]

[Text] We may remain serene, but not impassive; be objective, but not insensitive; be gentle and even tolerant, but not silent. We cannot remain silent when the plunderers of the fatherland are trying to hamper our people's historical conquest. Somebody already said it: "Oligarchy has no nationality" because it is alien; it thinks and acts like an alien whenever there is an uprising by the people. It is not strange then that the most reactionary sectors of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, which insist on maintaining a colonial situation in our territory, agree with the groups that object to our people's entrance into the "Canal Zone" on 1 October to reaffirm their sovereign positions in an act marking the beginning of the end for the colony.

The traitors are hiding behind their slogans, borne down with pessimism and bitterness. They have faith in the past, they fear the future and they ponder each phrase, each movement and each possibility for trying to stop our people's advance. They have the faith of rats, the faith and the hope of being able to continue gnawing at the fatherland and violating, as they have done in the past, the dignity of the fallen martyrs and the anonymous heroes. They grew fat on the sweat of the people and crumbs left by their imperialist master. They will never be able to think as the people think because the people are the creators and builders of history, while the oligarchy is antihistorical. It is destructive and pessimistic. It fears the majority and, like rats, it gnaws in the dark but flees upon sensing the presence of men.

One can already hear the fascists tapping their heels and promoting chaos, trying to distort and spoil the conquest that begins on 1 October. The plunderers' dissonant chorus is intoning all types of maudlin and semijuridical arguments and, like apocalyptical prophets, they are visiting all extremist forums, patching up theories, predicting punishments and deluges or simply insulting the fatherland and its children with their repulsive slogans and fatuous bungling.

The enemies of the people have already been brought into the open. All their slogans oppose decolonization and the recovery of our territory and our sovereignty.

They are the Bunau Varillas of yesterday and today. They restrain liberation and development. They are executioners disguised as friars carrying burning crosses. They will not be with us because they have never been on the side of the people. On 1 October our people will be on the other side of the fence, entering the zone, entering history and the future. Those who oppose this action will simply not enter because, as has always been the case, they will not be needed.

OPPOSITION POLITICIANS ARRESTED PRIOR TO TRANSFER CEREMONIES

WA302140 London REUTER in English 2014 GMT 30 Sep 79 WA

[By Jose Katigbak]

[Excerpts] Panama City, Sept 30, REUTER--National Guards were today reported to have arrested four opposition politicians here on the eve of the implementation of the Panama Canal treaties.

The report came as visiting dignitaries began arriving for the celebrations here tomorrow marking the start of the United States handover of the Canal Zone to the Government of Panama.

The arrests came shortly after 10 opposition parties grouped under the National Opposition Front (FRENO) called on Panamanians to boycott tomorrow's celebrations, which President Aristides Royo says "culminates Panama's struggle to achieve full territorial integrity and sovereignty."

Carlos Gonzales de la Lastra, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, told reporters that the four people arrested were members of his party and the traditional Panamista Party of Armulfo Arias, a former president of Panama who was allowed to return last year after 10 years of exile.

The National Guard command refused to confirm or deny the reported detentions. Mr De la Lastra said the four were arrested while driving toward a beach resort yesterday. "They were charged with obstructing traffic and taken to jail," he said. Mr De la Lastra said: "It is obvious that the government is taking measures to ensure it does not get embarrassed."

There were reports that the National Guards also tried to seize the headquarters of dissident teachers who have been on strike here for the past month to demand higher salaries. The teachers in telephone calls to news media said guards dressed as civilians tried to enter the headquarters but were turned back. No violence was reported.

Among the first notables arriving were Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, members of the Nicaraguan Government junta and Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze. Vice President Walter Mondale was flying in later today.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, while waiting to receive the dignitaries, told reporters at the airport that enabling legislation approved recently by the U.S. House of Representatives to implement the treaties was prejudicial to the interests of Panama. He said the legislation violated the spirit and letter of the original treaties signed in 1977 and Panama would launch a diplomatic offensive against it "at an appropriate time."

COSTA RICA

CARAZO HOLDS TALKS WITH MONDALE IN PANAMA

PA020409 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[William Cespedes telephone report from Panama]

[Text] President Carazo has just concluded a meeting with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale. At the meeting, President Carazo and Mondale discussed matters of mutual interest to both countries. Here is a summary of the matters discussed, in the voice of President Carazo himself, who made these statements for the listeners of Radio Reloj:

[Begin Carazo recording] I spoke for a few minutes with U.S. Vice President [words indistinct] matters related with problems of the region, problems that you all know about. We discussed matters of common concern. In regard to these problems, I received a note from President Carter, in which he kindly informed me about what he is going to say this evening, and which will be known in a few minutes [words indistinct] concerning the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba.

We also spoke about the recent bilateral treaty that opens [words indistinct] of air transport to the United States, not only to the traditional [words indistinct] but also to other states and to other U.S. [words indistinct]. We spoke about the state of our continuous relations through Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier. We discussed Costa Rica's position on our relations with the United States and our policy in the region. [words indistinct] [end recording]

President Carazo said Nicaragua had been discussed and the U.S. position is one of calm and expectation in view of the direction the Nicaraguan situation is taking. We must add that according to the letter Carter sent to Carazo, dealing with the Soviet brigade in Cuba, which will be announced this evening by President Carter, this brigade has been in Cuba since 1976 and although it does not represent a threat to the United States, the U.S. Government considers it a serious matter. Carter will announce that it is part of a Soviet-Cuban military relationship that could represent a threat to some underdeveloped Latin American countries.

The Soviet Union, however, claims that it has no combat brigade in Cuba. It affirms that it is a training center and that there is no plan to expand it with military activities. The Soviet personnel are no threat to the United States or to any other nation, Carter states. The Soviet Government has assured the United States that it is not a combat brigade and that it will not extend its services to other countries. Carter will announce this evening that the U.S. Government, however, will establish a base in Key West to counteract military activities in Cuba and will expand military exercises, to control all political and military activities carried out in Cuba with the participation of Soviet troops.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT ROMERO SAYS DEMOCRATIC OPENING TO CONTINUE

PA281854 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1509 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA

[By Rosendo Majano H.]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero has advised ACAN-EFE that the members of the military occupying civilian positions will gradually return to the army in accordance with his plan for a democratic opening [apertura democratica] to overcome the wave of violence in El Salvador which has lasted for more than 4 years.

Leftist and other opposition sectors here have criticized the military for holding the most important public posts, although it has been stated in political circles that this is to guarantee the honest handling of the nation's funds.

This controversial subject has once more come to the forefront in El Salvador's agitated political scene because of the efforts to give way to civilians in the government. A civilian might even achieve the presidency in the elections scheduled for March 1982, and it is persistently claimed that negotiations to achieve this are being held secretly.

In the past few hours the Salvadoran president reiterated his instructions to the Security Corps to send to the public courts within the short period prescribed by the law those Salvadorans arrested for subversive activities. He has also reiterated his promise for free elections of mayors and deputies in March next year.

The president, however, told this correspondent that he realizes that his political actions will not halt the permanent activities and criticism of the ultraleft which, he claims, is trying by every means to achieve political power. As an example, the president pointed to Spain, with its democratic opening and the terrorists' reply. President Romero said: "That's how subversives and terrorists are."

On another subject, official sources discarded the rumors of a coup prompted by the surprise appointment of the chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, Gen Jose Luis Ramon Rosales, as Salvadoran ambassador to Guatemala.

A ranking official source told ACAN-EFE that this decision was made because General Rosales is a personal friend of Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia and that because of these ties Salvadoran-Guatemalan friendship will be strengthened. It was also revealed that another very deserving officer will fill Rosales' post. His name was not disclosed, but we have been told that surprises are in store for government circles next week.

As for today, the Salvadoran foreign minister is scheduled to swear in General Rosales for his diplomatic appointment and to issue a statement regarding his recent tour to several South American countries which, he said, was to ascertain the viewpoints of the countries that did not participate in the recent nonalined countries' meeting in Havana.

It is also being announced here that the People's Revolutionary Bloc is going to schedule a number of activities to demand the release of political prisoners and missing persons. The government has not commented on this announcement, but in the past few weeks it has permitted leftist demonstrations to take place freely on the capital's streets.

SHOOTING NEAR MILITARY INSTALLATION LEAVES 4 DEAD

PA291520 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1415 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Andres, El Salvador, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Four unidentified civilians were killed at dawn today in a shootout near the cavalry headquarters in this town, 22 km west of San Salvador. Authorities have not released any details on the incident. It has been asserted that there were no casualties among the military. Pedestrian and vehicular traffic was detoured for 5 hours while judicial officials visited the scene to identify the bodies. The organization to which they belonged is also unknown.

NICARAGUA

PASTORA ADDRESSES YOUTH RALLY AT INTERIOR MINISTRY

PA020315 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Some 2,000 students and members of the 19 July Youth Movement of the 10 June Colony, previously Luis Somoza Colony, this morning marched through the streets of the colony, through Maximo Jerez Colony and Resistencia Sandinista Road to the Ministry of the Interior. There, at the Plaza del Sol, they voiced their rejection of Somozism and counterrevolutionaries of all ideologies.

The Sandinist youth leaders were unanimous in saying that once and for all it is necessary to put an end to the counterrevolutionary leeches in order to consolidate our Sandinist revolution.

During the march the young revolutionaries shouted various slogans: [Recording] Organization, defense of the revolution; [end recording] Death to counterrevolutionaries infiltrated in the Sandinist Defense Committees; Immediate controls for radio stations such as Radio Mundial, which lend or sell their microphones to the Social Democrats, who disparage our revolutionary process; In the land of Sandino we do not want assassins; Death to somozism; Death to counterrevolution; Sandinist Youth, active and combative.

The march went off in strict revolutionary order and more and more joined. This spontaneous demonstration by the Sandinist people once again shows that there is no room in Nicaragua for counterrevolutionaries and that these harmful people must desist from their unhealthy intentions, because if they do not, revolutionary justice will fall on them with full force.

When the large group of demonstrators reached the Ministry of the Interior, Cmdr Eden Pastora Gomez, vice minister of the interior, emerged in reply to the requests of the multitude.

In his speech, Pastora thanked the 19 July Youth and the students. Pastora, Commander Cero, said: I am very glad our youth is staying alert because the war is not over. The shooting has ended, but not the war, he emphasized. Applause erupted.

Commander Cero's words encouraged the Sandinist youths. Today more than ever, youth is the motivating force for total and definite eradication of the plague of Somozism in Nicaragua because all elements who are prompting disorders, no matter what their reason, are Somozists.

Following is a recording of Companero Eden Pastora Gomez' speech:

[Begin recording, in progress]...And right now, as opportunists, they have tried to infiltrate and the neighborhood Sandinist Defense Committees. They infiltrated there. We must detect them and denounce them immediately.

We are very thankful, companeros, that you have come here. This is an encouragement in our arduous tasks and tireless work. It is good for our morale for you to visit and be with us. We hope you come every now and then. We visit you. The Social Democrats will come to your school with siren songs. They are dangerous. They are nefarious. There is a lady going around, Gladys Miranda, who used to attack us in the south calling us pretty boys, television actors, telling us that we were good for Hollywood and that we were tourists. These were the terms Gladys Miranda used. Now the one who tried to call herself Sandinist Social Democrat, the one who was never a Sandinist or ever will be...

[applause; shouts of "For Somozist friends, the execution wall, the execution wall"]

Look, the enemies of the revolution would like us to execute one, two or three of them. Let us not yield to this tempation; let us be clear. Look, if we execute 1, 2, or 10 of them, we would be giving them prizes. They, the war criminals, want us to shoot them; they must spend 45 years in prison. [applause] They must spend 45 years every day wishing we would kill them. That is where they will be--45 years in prison.

Radio Mundial is attacking us. A well-to-do girl, a little bourgeois, speaking in the name of the peasants, who is saying that she is a peasant and telling other lies, says we have not built roads for the peasants and that we have not built homes for the peasants. But we do not have anything to build roads with. We do not have anything to build homes with. We are merely completing the infrastructure of a government; we are just getting around to starting industries, seeking resources with which to feed ourselves, dress ourselves and supply medicine for ourselves. And this little bourgeois, over a microphone at Radio Mundial, wants to disorient our peasants. These are the things we must denounce.

To this day, not a single prisoner has (?been released), nor are those who assassinated our people, those who tortured our people going to come out for many years. [applause] The watchword is still "Death to Somozism." [end recording]

SANDINISTS PLAN TO INCREASE MILITIA THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA271201 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Plans have been made to have some 300,000 militiamen throughout the country within 3 months. They will be in charge of defending the Sandinist revolutionary process. According to Companero Cesar Largaespada, Central Militia headquarters deputy chief, they will achieve this by organizing militias within state institutions and other corporations. He gave as an example the Santa Rita sugarmill, where 15 militiamen went to work and organized militias with the participation of all workers in the sugarmill. The idea is to have every worker participate as a member of the militia in vigilance duty while his companions are at work. This was planned by the Central Militia headquarters and put into effect by the Sandinist government following the assassination of Oscar Rivas Gallard, a member of the militia. This is necessary for effective vigilance of Somozist groups still in the country.

WORKERS CENTRAL CALLS FOR UNIFORMITY IN TRAINING

PA272022 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Report by Abel Calero from Sandinist Workers Central]

[Text] The political training, information and propaganda officer of the Sandinist Workers Central calls upon companeros in charge of political training in affiliated unions to understand the political line of the Sandinist Workers Central and thus conduct political training seminars accordingly. Therefore, those unions will not isolate their members by giving them another type of training but will channel it through the Sandinist Central so that the political ideology taught to the working class will not be distorted. The level of awareness of the working class is being raised. The workers are cooperating with the revolutionary process we are undertaking to achieve progress in free Nicaragua.

SANDINISTS, PRIVATE ENTERPRISES REACH AGREEMENT

PA020218 Paris AFP in Spanish 2307 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 1 Oct (AFP)--Nicaraguan private enterprises tonight announced that they had reached agreement with the Sandinist government to boost production to help carry out the revolutionary process. This was stated by Managua industrialist Enrique Dreyfus after the first of a series of meetings to be held by the Superior Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] and the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Commander Bayardo Arce was the main participant for the FSLN.

The COSEP directors said the FSLN, which rules the country along with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, accepted their demand that workers groups dominated by ultraleftist elements cease their harassment of the industrialists. The businessmen accused some Labor Ministry officials of having ultraleftist leanings and of hindering the normalization of production by urging the workers to occupy factories and to present exorbitant demands to companies by claiming that the war has led to the brink of bankruptcy.

The businessmen admitted that the Sandinist government had taken appropriate steps to promote production, mainly by lowering bank interest rates, by improved use of foreign exchange to obtain imports necessary for industrial activity and by refinancing overdue debts with the government banks. The businessmen warned, however, that the struggle for Nicaragua's economic recovery will be long and hard. Their statements coincided with the initial activities of the Socialist Christian Party, whose leader, Adan Fletes, asked the Nicaraguan people to be patient and to wait for the nation's economy to stabilize. Fletes said Sandinism should not be confused with communism, and that after the revolutionary struggle, the struggle to normalize production and insure the country's democratic development lies ahead. Agriculture Minister Manuel Jose Torres said the ultraleftists who are shouting the slogan "Workers and peasants to power" are right because now the workers are in power. This is in contrast to the lazy Somozists who sacked the country without working.

NON-PRODUCING ENTERPRISES TO BE INTERVENED

PA300157 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Labor Ministry has been legally empowered by the revolutionary government to intervene in enterprises refusing to work without just cause. Labor Ministry official William Villagra told La Voz de Nicaragua that any enterprise refusing to operate its facilities without just cause could be intervened. The same applies to enterprises whose owners conceal working stocks to claim lack of supplies or equipment in order to claim bankruptcy. The government has also empowered the Labor Ministry to settle minor claims not exceeding 4,000 cordobas.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES LABOR UNIONS

PA300200 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA

[Text] As of last week, 124 requests for legal recognition had been received from labor unions, according to William Villagra, chief clerk of the Labor Ministry. Villagra said that 48 labor unions have been legally recognized since the Sandinist revolutionary victory. This goes to show the degree of awareness acquired by the working class, which has been joining ranks to defend their recently won rights which had been trampled upon by the Somozist regime.

PEOPLE TO BE RELOCATED TO 'ILLEGAL NEIGHBORHOODS'

PA281537 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA

[Text] In the next few days all people living on the shores of Lake Managua will be moved to vacant lots in illegal neighborhoods intervened by the government. Companero Alberto Novoa, of the Housing Ministry, made this report to La Voz de Nicaragua. By the same token, Novoa called on those who have invaded lands to file a request to be relocated in the illegal neighborhoods intervened by his office.

300,000 CORDOBAS FROZEN FROM ILLEGAL NEIGHBORHOODS

PA281545 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Only about 300,000 cordobas have been frozen so far in the accounts of the owners of expropriated illegal neibhborhoods, Companero Alberto Novoa, general interventor of the Office of Intervened Neighborhoods, has said. This amount is really very small compared to what the accounts of those who for years exploited the housing needs of the poorest and neediest classes must have had in them. The Central Bank is still investigating those accounts since, in addition to their current accounts, they also kept stock company accounts.

TEACHERS WARNED AGAINST SOMOZIST MANEUVERS, INFLUENCE

PA280218 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Address by Bruno Gallardo, president of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] We appeal to Nicaraguan teachers, especially those from Managua, on behalf of the Executive National Commission of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers [ANDEN]. We make this appeal because we have received reliable information that a group of teachers, with Somozist sympathies, are trying to arouse teachers in some high schools and primary schools to protest delays in the payment of their salaries.

We have already identified these counterrevolutionary teachers who are expressing their disagreement. This expression is not really fair because the Government of National Reconstruction and the Public Education Ministry are doing everything possible to pay teachers throughout the country. These teachers cannot understand that Somoza left the country bankrupt. The national coffers were looted and we are trying, together with the government and the Public Education Ministry, to solve this problem. Therefore, in view of the attitude shown by these teachers whom we have fully identified, we know who the leaders of this movement are and we appeal to the teachers not to let themselves be misled. This is a normal situation in any country going through a revolutionary process and the government has given proof of its responsibility by paying salaries last month. It will also pay salaries this month. Therefore, teachers must have a revolutionary spirit and realize that we must share the misery of our people, this misery caused by the Somozists. They will be paid soon and any situation or concern they may have should be brought to the attention of ANDEN. ANDEN will be open to handle, discuss and explain the situation.

We are incensed at [words indistinct] the movements carried out by the ANDEN as a policy at the national level and we protest before our companeros. These companeros will go because they were Somozist teachers and they now try to hamper the efficient functioning of our educational system.

Therefore, this appeal is made to the teachers in Nicaragua and especially in Managua, asking them not to be deceived by this Somozist maneuver which tries to divert attention and hamper the normal development of classes in the country.

Reasons for Pay Delays

PA280219 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Education Ministry informs teachers that their salaries corresponding to the month of August will be paid next week. The ministry is aware of the inconveniences caused in the daily lives of our teachers by this delay, but that this is just another result of the nefarious Somozist regime. The elimination from the teachers payroll of irregularities such as phantom teachers, illegal additional payments, double salaries and many other examples of the corrupt previous administration, caused the delay in paying the large majority of honest teachers in the country. However, we are aware that every illegitimate check means a companero teacher who does not receive his salary, is without money and cannot serve the nation.

For the above reasons we ask the Nicaraguan revolutionary teachers for their understanding and patience with the assurance that their honestly earned salaries will be paid as soon as possible.

Managua, September 1979, Education Ministry's public relations.

Payment of Salaries Begins

PA012320 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The teachers of Leon, Granada, Masaya, Rivas, Carazo and Chinandega departments this morning began to receive their salaries. The teachers of Managua and the northern part of the country will shortly be advised where to pick up their salaries. The teachers' salaries had not been paid before [words indistinct] which the corrupted regime had set up.

COMMENTATOR CITES NEED FOR 'REVOLUTIONARY JOURNALISM'

PA281948 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Commentary]

[Text] The revolutionary government has already disclosed the provisional law on news media and its bylaws. It contains no repressive provisions or sanctions. The time is long gone when the transmission of a news item might result in a fine, the cancellation of radio programs, or the removal [la muerte civil] of a radio announcer. The times of Somoza, Colonel Luna and the black code are over.

We have full freedom today, but the freedom the people achieved through bloodshed entails a major responsibility for us. Along with freedom, we must have revolutionary awareness. When we announced this commentary, we said it was of interest both for newsmen and the people, because journalism necessarily involves the interests of the people. When we report and comment, the interests of the people are at stake and we inevitably side with or against them. We never remain neutral. Those who claim to be neutral do so because they are opposed to the people. Thus, it is up to the people to judge us. It will be the people who determine whether each medium's work is revolutionary or counter-revolutionary.

The truth is that, under the current revolutionary process, all Nicaraguans are duty-bound to be revolutionary. Therefore, all newsmen are also dutybound to be revolutionary. Whoever serves the reactionary classes should be singled out by the people. It is to be expected that the bourgeoisie will react to the advancement of our process but not that revolutionary journalism such as Nicaraguan journalism has been or will become the mouthpiece of reactionaries.

During a recent meeting, a group of extremely reactionary conservatives in our country criticized the existence of a political army in Nicaragua today. The reactionary conservatives contended that the army should be apolitical. However, they certainly know that there is not an apolitical army in the world. Armies are either in favor of the exploiting classes or in favor of the oppressed. Generally speaking, self-described apolitical armies call themselves that simply because they serve the exploiting classes and guarantee the status quo. Those armies' weapons are used against the people. Some are more repressive than others.

Our army is diametrically opposed to that. It is revolutionary. It is popular. It is Sandinist. It is a force armed on behalf of the oppressed and of change. Reactionaries who do not want anything to change in Nicaragua dreamed of a Somoza-style army without Somoza and they would call it apolitical. That is what conscientious newsmen must explain when they report on such backward and unpopular stands as the one we have cited.

That was just one example, but there are many others. In each news item written, in each interview broadcast, newsmen express their stands, their class stands.

It is good to note that the people know when they are being served or opposed. It is also good to note that when one speaks of the people it can no longer be done in abstract terms. The demagogues of the exploiting classes who appeared as leaders used to talk about the people, taking advantage of the circumstances the latter were in. Disorganized and without political training the mass of the oppressed were deceived and manipulated. Now the people are organized or organizing themselves, and in the Sandinist Defense Committees they are finding out who their friends and enemies are, who their defenders and attackers are, who favors change and who does not.

We are at a period in our history when ambiguous stands no longer fit. We are either with the bourgeoisie or with the people. In today's new Nicaragua there is full freedom of the press, but the sacrifices of thousands of Nicaraguans who laid down their lives for real change and the existence of a people who have chosen their own destiny are telling newsmen that the only road to follow is people's journalism, revolutionary journalism.

A halt to counterrevolution! Let us control Somozism! Let us defend the revolution! Let us control Somozism!

ORTEGA PROMISES 'STRONG HAND' AGAINST REACTIONARIES

PA290025 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Cmdr Humberto Ortega today received thousands of residents of the various districts of Managua who asked for a strong hand to control counterrevolutionaries. The large crowd of Nicaraguan citizens concentrated in front of El Chipote to ask the Joint Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Sandinist People's Army to stop releasing Somozists from the local jails.

In reply, Cmdr Humberto Ortega said: [Begin recording] We support you, we share the sentiment expressed by you this morning that strong measures should be adopted against the Somozist lackeys still at large, against the treacherous bourgeois reaction, against the mercenaries who obey the orders of North American imperialism, and against the so-called Social Democrats, who are nothing but socialists of the treacherous bourgeois reaction and the foreign bourgeois reaction of imperialism.

We are also prepared to use a strong hand against the ultraleftwing sectors who claim to be more revolutionary than the Sandinists but who are really nothing but treacherous servants of imperialism, such as the so-called Workers Front and the so-called leftists who, availing of the ignorance in which Somozism and U.S. domination maintained our people, are trying to confuse our peasants and workers with a false revolutionary phraseology. [end recording]

EDITORIAL WARNS AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA010129 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Sep 79 p 3 PA

[Editorial: "We Are Not Men of Speeches..."--Capitalized passages published in boldfaced type]

[Text] Our people's victory over one of the world's more firmly established dictatorships, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] represented a clear warning to Nicaragua's reactionary and proimperialist sectors that a profoundly nationalistic process was beginning in our country. At this stage, this process is characterized by the laying of solidly DEMOCRATIC bases, by bringing about REVOLUTIONARY sociopolitical transformations and, most fundamentally, by achieving our economic independence from the imperialist transnationals which have traditionally subjugated us. In other words, it is characterized by clearly ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC stands. This is so because the FSLN's role during the war is endorsed daily by all Nicaraguans who, wounded for 45 years by the Somozist tyranny, have started down the path of reconstruction and organization, fundamental to guaranteeing and expanding the Sandinist revolution. The Sandinist front has shown that "we are not men of speeches." We chose the armed path as a solution to our problems; we constituted a solid organization; we led our people to the war and we won that war.

After 20 years of anti-Somozist, nationalistic, popular and anti-imperialistic struggle, the Nicaraguan people cannot be deceived. They know their allies and their enemies. They know that the Sandinist leadership will help our working class and our peasants--its main allies--become consolidated as the revolutionary process' main force.

Nonetheless, there are many opportunists and saboteurs watching each step our people take every day. "The counterrevolutionary extremes are tied together by their actions," Cmdr Henry Ruiz said recently.

The people have identified their enemies: the traitorous bourgeoisie and the Maoist-Trotskiyist ultraleft. They are infiltrating our ranks masked as revolutionaries. They urge people to occupy the land and to demand private property immediately as well as social justice and the abolition of all forms of bourgeoisie in Nicaragua...Their tactic is clear--they seek to confuse, divide and disorient a process that has profound social and political roots.

The Sandinist process has several phases. Today we are reconstructing and strengthening our popular organizations. No counterrevolutionary posing as a defender of the people must hinder this task.

The Sandinist Defense Committees constitute a response to the ultraleftists. Organization and unity constitute the basis of this Sandinist phase. The idea now is to control the new breed of Somozists, Trotskiyites, Maoists, "defenders of the people," and traitorous bourgeoisie. Every Nicaraguan is obliged to identify, locate and denounce counterrevolutionaries. The People's Organization Committee, the zonal councils and the neighborhood committees will be on the alert to receive these denunciations. Today the FSLN is calling for reconstruction and for the denunciation of the counterrevolutionary elements. THE FATHERLAND, THE REVOLUTION. FREE FATHERLAND OR DEATH!

PILOTS, MECHANICS, HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO TRAIN IN CUBA

PA301433 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Sep 79 p 4 PA

[By R. Delgado Ramos]

[Text] Chinandega--A visit by a delegation of Cuban civilian pilots has provided the opportunity for Nicaraguan pilots and aviation mechanics to go to that Caribbean island for training. Four pilots from the Cuban agricultural aviation enterprise visited their Nicaraguan colleagues at El Picacho Airport here on 15 September.

The delegation was made up of Comrades Rafael Mursuli, Pablo Garcia, Ernesto de la Paz and Amilcar Silveira, who were introduced by Companero Armengol Lara, director of Nicaraguan civil aviation.

The union of pilots, mechanics and miscellaneous employees of Chinandega has been invited to choose its candidates to be the first to go to Cuba for an 18-month course to improve and update their training.

The civil aeronautics director explained that the objective is eventually to have our own training schools. For this reason, one of the requirements for pilots going to Cuba is that they be high-school graduates. They will leave in the first half of October.

The Chinandega Pilots and Aviation Mechanics Union held a meeting at which 12 members were chosen as candidates. Most of them are mechanics.

The union is made up of some 110 members, of which 60 are mechanics in three different fields. The visiting Cuban pilots made a good impression on the Nicaraguan pilots, who expressed interest in traveling to that socialist country where 250 pilots from the agricultural aviation enterprise perform crop dusting for hundreds of hectares of land planted with a great variety of crops.

TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MADRID 29 SEPTEMBER

For a Madrid Domestic Service account of an interview with Nicaraguan Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca upon his arrival at Spain's Barajas Airport, see the Spain section of the 1 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

FIDEL CASTRO INTERVIEWED BY DAN RATHER ON SOVIET TROOPS

FL010155 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Oct 79 FL

[Dan Rather interview with Cuban President Fidel Castro "for the North American public" on 30 September in Havana. Questions in English with consecutive Spanish translation and answers in Spanish with consecutive English translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, last Tuesday President Carter called you and Cuba puppets of the Soviet Union, and last Friday you said that President Carter was dishonest. Less than 2 years ago you said that President Carter was an ethical man. Now what has happened in these recent weeks to make you change your mind?

[Answer] I did give my impression that Carter had religious ethics, christian ethics. I believe that, on this specific issue that we are discussing, Carter has not been honest, Carter has been immoral, Carter has not been sincere. That is what I am saying. I am not going to pass final judgment on his person. I am referring to this specific issue. It is true that Carter made some recent statements in which he called us puppets and things of that nature. It is somewhat strange because he had not used that language before concerning Cuba. Because of a basic sense of dignity, I am not going to respond to that ridiculous charge. But I will ask a question: If we are a satellite country, why is there so much attention being paid to Cuba? It is obvious that, in the political field, the U.S. Government is paying practically more attention to Cuba than to the Soviet Union. So then, we are facing an unquestionably strange case of a satellite.

[Question] Mr President, regardless of who is right and who is wrong, when you describe a President of the United States as dishonest and the headline reads: "Castro Says Carter Is a Liar...."

[Answer--interrupting] I did not want to use the word liar. I said dishonest.

[Question] You said dishonest but the headline reads, "Castro Says Carter Is a Liar."

[Answer] I did not want to use that word.

[Question] Dishonest? [no reply heard]

[Question] But regardless of who is right or wrong, when you describe a President of the United States as dishonest, are you not contributing to world tension by taunting Mr Carter in that way?

[Answer] I really do not have that intention nor do I wish to do it. But how am I going to define the policy he has followed with regard to Cuba on this issue? I have a concept of things and I at least follow a line of political principles. We are facing a case in which a crisis has been artifically created and dishonest procedures have been used. That is what I say.

[Question] You say it has been artificially created?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] President Carter's official spokesman said again, within the past 24 hours, that this is not an artificial crisis. They say it is a real problem, that there is something new in Cuba, a Soviet combat brigade.

[Answer] Precisely on that lies the falsehood. I am not going to argue and I already said on Friday that I am not going to lower myself to give explanations to the United States regarding the nature of our military installations. Therefore, I will not even explain whether it is simply a case of advisers or if these advisers can fight or not. That is not the question because that is not the essential problem. We are a sovereign country. The United States has no right over Cuba, no privilege, no jurisdiction over Cuba. Cuba is not the property of the United States. Latin America is not the property of the United States. And we consider ourselves to be a free country and we have the right to think as a free country. If I were to lower myself to give an explanation as to the nature of these military installations, I would be questioning the right of Cuba to adopt the defensive measures it deems necessary.

Moreover, we are no less than Japan, we are no less than England, we are no less than the Federal Republic of Germany, we are no less than Spain, we are no less than any country that has considered itself to have the right to have troops from another country for their defense. And, therefore, I do not accept that this right of Cuba be questioned. And, therefore, I am not willing to give explanations. The problem is a different one. It is really a different one: Why has this crisis been created? What I say then is the following: that Soviet military personnel which the U.S. Government calls a brigade, and which we call Training Center No 12, is a military installation that has been in Cuba for the past 17 years, 17 years, with a similar number of personnel and with a similar nature. That installation was established after the October crisis in accordance with the spirit [as heard] of the October crisis and in accordance with the status quo created at the October crisis. It is nothing new.

[Question] October, 1962?

[Answer] October, 1962. 17 years ago.

[Question] Has there been any change in the nature of the Soviet troops in this country since that time?

[Answer] There has been no change either in the nature or function of Soviet personnel in Cuba over the past 17 years. That is the key to the issue. The existence of this installation was perfectly well known by Kennedy. It was known by Johnson. It was known by Nixon. It was known by Ford. And now Carter had to know about it. It is impossible that they were not aware of this, an installation that has been in existence for 17 years in a country where they have had hundreds of flights, where they have used hundreds of espionage agents; in a country where the United States has used all its electronic means to know what is happening. Whom are they going to make believe after 17 years that they did not know the existence of this installation? Whom are they going to make believe that? And that is why I challenge Carter to explain to the U.S. people and world public opinion the truth and to say since when this alleged brigade has been in Cuba, since when--whether it was established during Carter's administration, whether it was established during Ford's administration in 1976, whether it was established during Nixon's administration in 1970, whether it was established during Johnson's administration in 1965, or whether or not it has been here since October 1962. I believe that this is the key and on this rests the deception of trying to make world and U.S. public opinion believe that the Soviet Union and Cuba have taken new steps of a military nature to create a problem and to create a crisis. That is the key.

[Question] I agree that that is the key. And I can assure you I believe that President Carter tomorrow night is going to say to the American people that the nature of Soviet presence in Cuba has changed, that for the first time to his knowledge there is a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba, not a training unit but a combat brigade.

[Answer] Well, if President Carter says tomorrow that there has been a change in the number or in the nature or in the function of Soviet military personnel in Cuba since 1962, he will be telling a big lie to U.S. and world public opinion, because I maintain that there has been no change in the number, nature or function over the past 17 years.

[Question] Mr President, we have only a limited amount of time and I want to quickly move on. There are reports circulating in Washington tonight about possible American military moves to strengthen U.S. forces in Key West and Puerto Rico and even to send a contingent of U.S. Marines to the Guantanamo Naval Base, as well as the possibility of sending a U.S. aircraft carrier to the Caribbean which may be what President Carter will announce tomorrow night. Now, do you have any intelligence information indicating that this is true?

[Answer] I have the news that has appeared in the newspapers and cables. We have not detected military moves with our means recently.

[Question] What is your reaction to that kind of attitude?

[Answer] I believe, first of all, that what the United States should do and what Carter should do is not to create a crisis without any legal basis, without any moral basis. I believe that what the U.S. Government should do is not that, because it would mean moving toward conflict and moving toward a crisis. I believe it would be much more constructive for Carter to announce the opposite--the willingness of the U.S. Government to respect Cuba's sovereign rights, to stop the economic blockade which includes medicines and has been maintained for 10 years, and its willingness to dismantle the Guantanamo base and withdraw its ships and troops from our waters and from our national territory. Now then, we are not frightened by any kind of reaction. We are not intimidated. We have been suffering from this U.S. hostility for 20 years. And if soldiers are sent to Puerto Rico, I do not think the Puerto Ricans would like that. If soldiers are going to be sent to Key West, the tourists would not like it. Regarding sending soldiers to Guantanamo, it is going to cost more money to U.S. taxpayers and it will not affect us in the least since we will not let ourselves be intimidated and we are not going to get nervous about it.

[Question] Mr President, if President Carter should suggest a meeting with you, are you willing to accept it?

[Answer] I will not propose it, but if he were to propose it I would have no objection to having a contact with President Carter or whomever he names if he deems appropriate. We would not reject it.

[Question] And the same thing would apply if Secretary of State Vance were willing to meet with your foreign minister?

[Answer] We have no objection to that either. They have already met at other times with Vance and with representatives.... [Rather interrupts]

[Question--interrupting] But not on this subject?

[Answer] No, not on this subject.

[Question] Mr President, do you plan to go to the United Nations before the end of this year?

[Answer] It is a possibility but no final decision has been made in that regard.

[Question] Mr President, I want to make this very clear: Are you flatly denying that there is not a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba?

[Answer] I do not deny that there are Soviet military personnel in our country. I say that they are exactly the same military personnel and organized in the same way as 17 years ago. That is what I am saying flatly and categorically, and that you call these Soviet personnel or part of these Soviet personnel a brigade and we call them a training center.

[Question] Mr President, how is the situation right now different from the October crisis in 1962, if it is different?

[Answer] It is different in all ways. Firstly, in the crisis of 1962 there was a real objective danger of nuclear conflict. And today there is nothing like this. The October crisis was a real crisis. This is an invented crisis. The October crisis could have been a tragedy; this is a comedy. Now then, during the October crisis there were dozens of nuclear missiles in Cuba, there were more than 40,000 Soviet soldiers in Cuba, there were IL-28 bomber squadrons. At present, none of this exists. Therefore, when the October crisis ended with an agreement between the USSR and the United States, an agreement in which we did not participate and therefore with which we do not feel committed, when that agreement was reached, when the Soviets decided to withdraw all of those weapons in exchange of a guarantee of a non-invasion of Cuba there was a different situation then than now. Now these problems exist. When Kennedy arrived at those agreements with Khrushchev he felt satisfied with the withdrawal of those weapons. Not that he was right, not that he had the right. These are two different things. We did not agree, but they were different problems. It was a real danger to peace at that time. And Kennedy was satisfied. Kennedy was not concerned if 2-3,000 Soviet militarymen remained here. Do you see that they did not give that any importance? So now I ask why does Carter revive this whole problem, creating a crisis? Why has Carter set up this comedy over the fact that there are 2-3,000 Soviet militarymen in Cuba? That is what I want him to explain. Why? And if Kennedy did not do so, why has Carter done this? How can he explain it, what are the reasons, what are the justifications? He will not be able to convince the U. S. people that no U. S. President knew about this. That is like admitting that the CIA does not exist there, that is like admitting that the U. S. Government is absolutely uninformed on all matters. So therefore there are two reasons for this problem. Firstly, the attempt to sabotage the [nonalined] sixth summit. Secondly, the attempt to improve Carter's image--the attempt to overcome the difficulties Carter has for reelection. This is, in my judgement, the only explanation for why Carter has created this artificial problem.

[Question] Mr President, if you ask the Soviet troops to leave Cuba, all Soviet troops to leave Cuba, would they leave?

[Answer] You speak of troops, I speak of Soviet military personnel. You speak of brigades, I speak of training centers and I speak of military installations. Clear? Well, with this cleared up, what is it that you are asking?

[Question] If you ask all the Russians on this island to leave, whatever you want to call them, military trainers, if you ask them to leave, would they leave?

[Answer] Well, of course, it is unquestionable.

[Question] But there are so many people in the United States who question this.

[Answer] Why? Why? But why?

[Question] Well, for one thing, President Carter says that you are a Soviet satellite.

[Answer] And to prove this we have to ask the Soviets to withdraw? This seems absurd to me. This is a totally absurd statement. We have no intention of asking the Soviets to withdraw from Cuba. But it would be absurd to think that if we told the Soviets to withdraw, the Soviets would want to stay here in Cuba. That is absurd. That is not even conceivable.

[Question] Let me ask you a question that I believe is perhaps the most....

[Answer--interrupting] What I am sure of is that we have told the North Americans to withdraw from Guantanamo and they do not withdraw. The only one capable of remaining in the territory of another country against the will of the people is the United States.

[Question] Let me ask you a question I believe is possibly the most asked question about Cuba in the United States. What is Fidel Castro doing in Africa if he isn't just being a mercenary army of the Soviets?

[Answer] Mercenary armies never defend a just cause. And the causes which we have defended throughout the world have been just causes. You can ask the Africans, the Angolans, the Ethiopians, the fighters of Namibia, Zimbabwe, ask all truly progressive, truly honorable countries. You can ask the most prestigious governments of Africa and they can answer this question.

[Question] Are you doing the Soviets' work in Africa or your own?

[Answer] Do I have to answer that question? Twenty years ago we had relations with the MPLA, the revolutionary movements in Africa. In what manner can we work for someone else? In addition it seems repugnant to me to have to lower myself to answer this. In addition, you have to believe me that although I say it is our policy, well [that of] the peoples who we have aided and aid, understand this and know this: The sixth summit and the tremendous support which our country received at this sixth summit is the best proof that the peoples know that Cuba has its own policy.

[Question] Separate from the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Sometimes we coincide. We do not always coincide, is that not so?

[Question] Can you think of a time when you have not coincided with the Soviet policy?

[Answer] Why do we have to...why do we now have to...[changes his thought] I gave an example. In the 1962 October crisis.

[Question] Another question--this being a quote from a newspaper. Quote, the Soviets have assumed that the presence of their troops in Cuba will discourage the United States from stopping any of Fidel Castro's military adventures in this hemisphere.

[Answer] And what are Fidel Castro's adventures in Latin America?

[Question] Ah, a good point, Nicaragua.

[Answer] Nicaragua, and why is what happened in Nicaragua a Fidel Castro adventure? A people which...it was a United States adventure. It was the United States which intervened in Nicaragua, who created the National Guard, who set up Somoza, who maintained him for 40 years. It was a great adventure of the United States and not of Cuba. It was not Cuba nor Cuban soldiers who defeated the Nicaraguan Government, that is the Somoza tyranny. It was the Sandinistas. It was the people of Nicaragua. And this was even acknowledged by the United States. President Carter has just received the representatives of the Nicaraguan Government junta.

[Question] Were you the principal arms supplier for the Nicaraguan fight?

[Answer] I am not going to...there is no proof of that. But I am not...I have no intention of answering that question.

[Question] But when you asked are Fidel Castro's military adventures in the Western Hemisphere referred to here [sentence as heard] El Salvador.

[Answer] I ask myself to what does this refer? It concerns us a little, we think. What is happening in El Salvador? A corrupt government, a tyrannical government, a genocidal government, a people which refuses to support that regime. And why do they have to blame us for this?

[Question] Because you are training the people. You are supplying the arms and money.

[Answer] I believe that those who have trained all these armies--the Chilean Army which kills the people, the Uruguayan Army which has killed thousands of Uruguayans, the Somoza army, the Salvadoran Army--the one who has trained and supplied all of the genocidal governments of this hemisphere is not Cuba, it is the United States. If we were to aid the revolutionaries we would have the right to do so. But, nevertheless, I will not state here that we are aiding the revolutionaries.

[Question] You won't declare....

[Answer]--interrupting] That is our affair. That is not a matter to be discussed on television.

[Question] But you don't deny it?

[Answer] Neither affirm nor deny it. I proclaim it as a right.

[Question] As a right?

[Answer] As a right.

[Question] What about....

[Answer--interupprting] Something more, as a duty.

[Question] So many Americans, set aside the government, not President Carter, not President Carter, not Mr Brzezinski, but American people, rank-and-file people, believe... many of them believe that Cuba is a nuclear pistol pointed at their head.

[Answer] A nuclear pistol?

[Question] Pointed at their head.

[Answer] But I believe the North Americans are too intelligent to believe such a thing. Who could make the United States believe such a thing? We do not have nuclear weapons. This I stated on Friday. It is not because we do not have the right. We do not renounce this right. We are willing to renounce this right on the day that all countries of the world renounce [the right] to have nuclear weapons. But the only country which could supply us with nuclear weapons is the Soviet Union. And on this the Soviet Union reached an agreement with the United States. Therefore, we do not have any possibility whatsoever of having nuclear weapons.

[Question] But within the last week a United States senator, at least one, and I think more than one, but at least one, Senator Helms of North Carolina said that he had information that Soviet MIG-23's in Cuba have been equipped with nuclear equipment. Are there any, any, any, are there any Soviet nuclear weapons on this island?

[Answer] I will say the following--that I have already stated this. I said that we do not have any. Of course, it is something which is known by everyone. Regarding that senator, I believe that the best thing that his voters can do is not to vote for him again because, simply stated, he is a big liar.

[Question] Now you use the word liar.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] In regard to him?

[Answer] Totally.

[Question] I will give you a chance to withdraw that.

[Answer] What?

[Question] Will you want to retract that?

[Answer] No, no, I am not thinking of retracting that.

[Question] Mr Brzezinski, as you know, is President Carter's National Security Council adviser. Mr Brzezinski has said this weekend that the problem of what he calls the Soviet combat brigade is a political problem similar to that of the problem of the Berlin Wall. Now, is that true? For the United States, he says it is the same kind of problem.

[Answer] I believe that Brzezinski says a lot of nonsense. I do not understand what happens to U.S. Presidents. They always have a shady mind behind them. Nixon had Kissinger, Ford had Kissinger. And when everybody was expecting all these powers behind the throne to disappear--Kennedy, not Kennedy--Carter selected Brzezinski. There is always a shady person behind the U.S. throne, a person who is supposed to be very intelligent, very wise. Now then, I actually believe that one of the most erratic and most stupid people among the U.S. government advisors is Brzezinski. I believe that he is precisely the person responsible for this situation. I say this because in the United States, in the U.S. administration team, there are realistic people. Now, Brzezinski is the one who has been setting the path on this problem and other problems concerning Cuba and concerning world peace. And I say that he is a dangerous man for peace.

[Question] Mr President, you have been very generous with your time. And let me ask you one last question. Is there any question that I should have asked that I did not ask you?

[Answer] There could have been many but I would not mention them now. I want to ask a question. Would President Carter be willing to receive a journalist from Cuban television for an interview so that there is an equal situation and he could answer the questions of our journalist? In any case, I thank you and U.S. television for this opportunity to address the people of the United States. And, in the same way, if Carter so wishes we will place all the television channels of our country at his disposal so that he can say whatever he wants to the Cuban people.

[Question] First of all, I appreciate your kind words to us. As you know, I can't speak for President Carter. I can only say that I will assure you I will inform him of your proposal. And thank you for your time, Mr President, thank you very much.

HAVANA NOTES U.S. COVERAGE OF CASTRO PRESS CONFERENCE

PA300050 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The main U.S. television networks have broadcast the press conference at which Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of Ministers and of State, refused the U.S. charge that a Soviet combat brigade is stationed in our country.

Fidel explained at the press conference that the alleged combat brigade is really a training force, which has been stationed in Cuba for the past 17 years and which John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and James Carter himself all knew about.

Senator George McGovern also said on television that, after examining the pictures taken of that training center, he has determined that the troops stationed there do not endanger U.S. security.

It has also been announced that U.S. President James Carter will speak Monday on a national network. Among other things, he will discuss the issue of the alleged presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba.

WRITERS' UNION, OTHERS HAIL CASTRO STATEMENTS ON TROOPS

FL011951 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 1 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists--UNEAC--has sent a letter signed by UNEAC president Nicolas Guillen to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, which states that the UNEAC is pleased to express to you their warmest adherence to your statements to foreign newsmen in defense of Cuban dignity and sovereignty.

Meanwhile, hundreds of messages supporting the statements made by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro during the interview with newsman Dan Rather of CBS, a U.S. television network, have arrived here at our radio station. As is known, Fidel called on Carter to explain to the United States and world opinion the truth. And he said that just because Carter's reelection is in crisis it does not give him the right to put peace in crisis.

GROMYKO SPEECH ON ANTI-CUBAN CAMPAIGN CITED

FL261757 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko yesterday spoke at the plenary session of the 34th UN General Assembly. The Soviet foreign minister pointed out that the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have not threatened and are not now threatening anyone. This community, said Gromyko, which has faith in its creative forces and possibilities does not need war; it needs peace. These words, he added, have been the banner of our foreign policy since the days of Lenin.

The Soviet leader went on to criticize Western propaganda and politicians and quasi-politicians which try to force people into believing falsehoods about the origin of the threat to peace. One example of this, he added, can be the campaign launched with regard to Cuba in the course of which all sorts of falsehoods are accumulated and piled up concerning the policies of Cuba and the Soviet Union. But the truth is, Gromyko asserted, that all this propaganda is totally without real foundation and is based precisely on falsehoods.

COMMENTARY ON MOUNTING STRIFE IN EL SALVADOR

PA281838 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] There is an explosive situation in El Salvador these days stemming from the enormous differences between the great majority, experiencing most desperate poverty and the exploitation by a small group of powerful people. This elite group, which holds all political and economic power, seizes whatever national wealth they do not deliver to the imperialist monopolies. These differences are so great that they have become polarized in El Salvador in two ways: bloody and systematic repression by the oligarchy and a determined battle by the people, using all forms of struggle, including guerrilla warfare.

To prevent the victory of a revolutionary movement in El Salvador, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering feverishly to promote some reforms in El Salvador which, without affecting the privileges that U.S. corporations enjoy there, can block a great insurrection such as the one that brought about the downfall of the Somozist tyranny in Nicaragua. Included in these Washington plans is the visit made to San Salvador by the under secretary and special envoy Bowdler and numerous moves by U.S. Ambassador in San Salvador Frank Devine.

In playing along with his masters, the chief of the bloody Salvadoran regime, Carlos Humberto Romero, last May promised a political opening, a national dialog, free elections and amnesty for exiles. These promises were made when the blood of dozens of youths murdered in front of the metropolitan cathedral was still fresh on his criminal hands.

But, as no criminal can preach morality, honesty, harmony and justice, nobody in El Salvador believed the false promises of tyrant Romero. Several days after the dictator proclaimed his willingness to hold a national dialog, some 30 defenseless teachers, Father Alirio Napoleon Macia and Oscar Valle were slain and seven workers were machine-gunned in a repair shop by one of the paramilitary bands serving the regime. So far this year more than 500 Salvadorans have been murdered, another 300 have disappeared and a similar number is being held in the tyranny's dungeons, although it insists that there are no political prisoners in this country.

World conscience condemns this savage violation of human rights. El Salvador's progressive and democratic forces underscore that the offer by Gen Carlos Humberto Romero for the return of all political exiles is a false opening which is denied in practice by machineguns. The Catholic Church also affirms that the announced democratic opening is nothing more than bait to distract attention with false hopes since there cannot be talk of free elections or amnesty for exiles when the regime does not respect citizens' rights in the least.

The Salvadoran people are replying to these false promises and to this wave of repression unleashed by the tyranny with an increase in labor, political and armed struggle. Strikes, demonstrations, hunger strikes, occupation of buildings and guerrilla attacks on National Guard barracks are at this moment dialy events carried out by the masses of El Salvador who cannot be stopped in their mounting struggle by the regime's terror or the imperialists' maneuvers.

CEMA REGIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OPENS

FL021129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2003 GMT 1 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The ninth conference of CEMA member socialist countries' regional scientists was inaugurated today in Havana with the attendance of representatives of nine member and six observer countries. Rene Pombo, vice president of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN], stated at the inaugural session that there is something new at the conference which has increased and has grown to contribute in this way to the development and improvement of the regional science of territorial development and planning. He said that for Cuba the preparatory works to holding the conference have been very fruitful. This has allowed a number of proposals to be drawn up which reflect our experience of 20 years of revolution. The JUCEPLAN vice president added that our country is making serious efforts to draw up an economic and social development strategy through the year 2000.

Nikolay Mirotvortsev, Soviet academic and chairman of the Council for International Scientific Ties in the area of regional research, adjunct to the USSR Academy of Sciences' Presidium, emphasized the importance of the conference which has begun in Havana.

The CEMA member country regional scientist conference is being attended by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Attending as guests are Mexico, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Angola, Panama and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. At the inaugural session the academic Mirotvortsev was handed the first copy of one of his scientific books which has been translated into Spanish and published in Cuba. In addition to the inauguration at the Hotel Habana Libre, site of the meeting, there was a graphic exhibit showing general aspects of our territorial development.

SUPPORT FOR LATIN AMERICAN REITERATED AT ILO MEETING

FL272057 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 27 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Cuba has reiterated its solidarity with the peoples of Nicaragua, Puerto Rico and Panama at the 11th regional conference for Latin America and the Caribbean of the International Labor Organization--ILO. The statement was made by Oscar Fernandez Padilla, president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, upon addressing the ILO plenum which is being held in Medellin, Colombia. The head of the Cuban delegation stated that if the times are particularly difficult on the international level, they are hopeful in America because they have seen the rebirth of the eternal solidarity of the Latin American peoples as seen recently in Nicaragua. He added that this solidarity supports Puerto Rico in its struggle for independence, Panama in its just return of sovereignty over the canal and condemns the implacable blockade to which the United States has subjected Cuba.

Delegates Address Conference

FL281128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Cuban delegates Oscar Fernandez Padilla, president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, and Jesus Escandel, international relations secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC), have spoken at sessions of the 11th International Labor Organization regional conference for Latin America and the Caribbean being held in Medellin, Colombia.

Fernandez Padilla stressed the urgency of taking action to eradicate poverty, achieve a fair distribution of income, increase job opportunities for the people and insure their proper training.

Escandel noted that Cuban workers have reaffirmed their solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean who are struggling for labor rights and absolute sovereignty. He added that trade unions in Cuba are making every effort to build socialism and attain increasingly better living and working conditions.

The ILO Conference in Medellin Colombia, concludes Monday, 5 October. [as heard]

MALMIERCA DEPARTS FOR UN, NONALINED MEETINGS

FL012333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations, today left for New York accompanied by a Foreign Ministry delegation to attend the 34th session of the United Nations Organization. Malmierca will also attend the nonalined countries ministerial meeting which will begin on 4 October in New York. As is the case in nonalined countries foreign ministers meetings the political positions of the various member countries are coordinated.

MINISTER SAYS PAPER INDUSTRY HAS 'WORST RESULTS'

FL252351 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Today the Chemical and Energy Trade Union National Committee began meeting. It will be meeting for 2 days in Havana City to study the level of industrial production and fulfillment of the plan for the current year. Speaking today was Antonio Esquivel, minister of the chemical industry, who made a critical analysis of the present state of the plans in the fields of petroleum, industrial gas, fertilizers, paper, glass, paint, rubber and other areas in this sector.

Esquivel mentioned the Cienfuegos and Nuevitas complexes as examples of overfulfillment. He also stated that the paper enterprise is the one with the worst results in this industry. He also called for the elimination of shoddy work, cronyism and neglegence by being more demanding. The meeting ended with a unanimous agreement of all those attending to make the greatest efforts to fulfil the commitments set for the 1979 plan. The agreement will be taken in a letter to our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.